MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JANUARY 1982

Lebanon

State Security for Christian Areas -- Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 22 January that Phalangist Party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil called on the Lebanese Government to assume security in the eastern areas. He said the Phalangists are willing to place all their resources and potential at the disposal of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the Lebanese state. Al-Jumayyil also reiterated his side's willingness to halt arms shipments and close ports under its control provided the flow of arms to other organizations is stopped and the other ports and points of entry are closed.

In remarks broadcast by Beirut radio the same day, Prime Minister al-Wazzan noted that he had told a specially convened Internal Security Council meeting that Al-Jumayyil's call for the state to assume its responsibility in Phalangist areas should be accepted. Be Beirut radio reported that in another meeting chaired by Al-Wazzan on 25 January, the Internal Security Council discussed measures to enable the authorities to assume security responsibilities in the eastern areas.

The Voice of Hope radio reported on the same day that Maj Sa'd Haddad announced his willingness to allow the Lebanese Army to enter his Christian enclave in the south "after it is actually deployed from the capital up to the borders of our state and after it succeeds in preventing the presence of any weapons in its area of deployment other than the weapons in its hands." Haddad said that to show good intentions and to be consistent with the Phalangist initiative, his militia had decided to permit the Lebanese Government to dispatch gendarmes and reopen the various gendarme stations.

Butrus-Al-Asad Meeting -- According to Damascus radio, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus reviewed the Lebanese situation with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during a 23 January visit to Damascus. On his return to Beirut, Butrus delivered a message from Al-Asad to President Ilyas Sarkis, Beirut radio reported.

Security Situation -- Beirut radio reported that on the evening of 23 January Israeli naval vessels fired at several Lebanese fishermen near Tyre, sinking their boats and seriously injuring two fishermen. The following day Jerusalem radio's English service reported that an IDF spokesman had denied the charge. Meanwhile, Beirut radio noted that local organizations clashed over the weekend in the southern towns of Jwayya and an-Nabatiyah. The clashes were between the Amal movement and leftist groups, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Syria

Jordan Accused Over Incident -- In a statement broadcast by Damascus radio, an Interior Ministry spokesman accused Jordanian troops of providing covering fire for an armed group that infiltrated Syria from Jordan and ambushed a Syrian military patrol on 21 January, killing its commander. Asserting that the group was covered by Jordanian fire when it withdrew into Jordan, the spokesman said Syria holds the Jordanian authorities responsible for this "serious incident."

However, a Jordanian Interior Ministry spokesman denied the Syrian charge. In a statement broadcast by Amman radio, the spokesman stressed that no clash had occurred between any Syrian patrol and armed elements entering Syria from Jordan. Indicating that the Syrian accusation may refer to recent armed clashes in Dar'a, the Jordanian spokesman said his government denounces Syria's "fabrication of claims harming the Jordanian forces in order to cover the deep internal problems in Syria."

Meeting Postponement -- According to Damascus radio, Syria requested that the Arab League's Ministerial Council emergency meeting scheduled for 26 January be postponed until 7 February

because of "the short time before the meeting, the important subjects that will be submitted during it and the necessary presence of the Arab foreign ministers in New York" on 29 January.

Jadid Involvement in Plot -- According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the authorities have blamed the recent abortive coup on the group associated with Salah Jadid, who was removed from the Syrian leadership in 1970 by Hafiz al-Asad.

Military Strategy, Soviet Visit -- In an interview with the Riyadh paper AL-JAZIRAH, Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas said that since the Arab countries bordering Israel are unable to unite and "immediately launch struggle against the Zionist enemy," Arab states should opt for a second-best strategy of providing material and moral backing for a Palestinian war of attrition against Israel.

According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, a Soviet military delegation headed by USSR Armed Forces General Staff Chief Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov will arrive in Damascus shortly for talks aimed at strengthening Syria's military capability.

Further Reactions to UN Veto, Kirkpatrick Remarks

According to SANA, the Syrian daily TISHRIN said the United States disdains the Arabs, regarding them as people who utter threats but do not act, and who talk about solidarity but fail to achieve it. SANA also reported that the Syrian daily AL-BA'TH advocated a confrontation with the United States and its "tool," Israel, stating that such confrontation must begin by striking at U.S. interests in the region. According to SANA, Damascus ATH-THAWRAH said that the liberation of Arab territory depends not on Israeli laws or U.S. vetoes but on the balance of power and on Syrian determination to prepare for the battle of liberation.

Amman radio cited a Jordanian Foreign Ministry source who said that Israel will interpret the U.S. veto as support for its "aggressive and expansionist" policy. The spokesman added that there must be joint Arab action based on genuine Arab solidarity. An Amman AD-DUSTUR editorial commented that the U.S. veto confirms that the Washington-Tel Aviv strategic alliance is stronger than any written document. Amman radio reported an AD-DUSTUR commentary which said that Israel now thinks it can secure U.S. support in all circumstances, and that Israel's "premeditated aggressive intentions" require that the Arab states prepare for a confrontation as if it were to occur tomorrow and that they bypass "all conventional restrictions" for securing the requisites of political and military strength.

The Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH considered the U.S. veto a practical application of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement, QNA reported. The agency also said the Saudi daily 'UKAZ called for a renewal of the Fes summit, with all parties present, to reach a unified Arab strategy. "The Arabs must stand like one true Arab, in Arab attire, not with a cowboy hat or a bearskin," the paper concluded.

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that a PLO spokesman characterized statements by U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick as flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of a UN observer-member, blind support for the "Zionist Israeli aggressor" and blatant violation of the UN Charter. The spokesman added that the statements reveal an anti-PLO U.S. plot in the information media as a prelude to a U.S.-planned military operation to be implemented by Israel.

Egypt

Mubarak Interviews -- MENA reported that in an interview with the FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL, President Husni Mubarak said there is no relationship between the timing of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai and an agreement on the principles of Palestinian autonomy, which might be delayed 1, 2 or 6 months. In an interview with AL-AKHBAR, also reported by MENA, Mubarak denied that the United States has pressured Egypt to reach an agreement on autonomy before 25 April. Asserting that Egypt has taken "daring steps" on the road to peace, he

said it is now up to others to do the same. He also rejected the issuance of an "incomplete" declaration of principles on autonomy, asserting that any such declaration should be complete.

On internal affairs, Mubarak told DER SPIEGEL that he is not considering increasing the number of political parties in Egypt and that he will not permit the establishment of religious parties. In his interview with AL-AKHBAR, Mubarak said political parties will be allowed to publish their own newspapers "in due time."

Autonomy Talks Postponement -- MENA reported that Egypt agreed to the U.S. proposal for a postponement of the autonomy talks scheduled to start 24 January.

Soviet Experts -- Beirut radio reported that in its 25 January edition, AL-AHRAM quoted Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali as saying that Egypt will ask the Soviet Union for expert assistance in various industrial fields.

Israel

Message From Reagan -- Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin received an "exceptionally friendly" message from President Ronald Reagan on 22 January.

Sharon on Egypt Visit -- In an interview published by MA'ARIV on 22 January, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said that during his talks with Egyptian President Mubarak, he explained that Israel will not attack Lebanon unless the Palestinians open fire, in which case "Israel will react very speedily and not as it did in July 1981." Sharon also opined that Israel has no reason to fear an Egyptian rapprochement with the Arab countries and should not issue warnings about this.

According to IDF radio, Sharon told the 24 January Cabinet meeting that Israel should improve relations with Egypt and decrease the level of mutual suspicion.

Calls for PLO-Israeli Dialogue -- Monte Carlo radio reported on 22 January that Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj called on the Palestinians and Arabs to negotiate with Israel. Since there is no military solution to the Arab-Israeli problem, he said, the solution must be a peaceful one. He urged the PLO to undertake a worldwide information campaign to gain public support and persuade people of the Palestinians' belief in peaceful coexistence. The Bethlehem mayor also said the PLO must open a dialogue with the United States. Cairo radio reported that Egypt's AL-JUMHURIYAH praised Frayj's "voice of reason." Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio reported that Alignment MK Yosi Sarid expressed willingness to meet with PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres subsequently reiterated his opposition to holding contacts with the PLO, the radio noted.

Libya

Tripoli Radio reported that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stopped in Tunisia during his return from Algiers. According to Tunis radio, while on his way back to Tripoli overland, Al-Qadhdhafi held talks in Qabis with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Citing a Tunisian source, AFP said the talks took place in a cordial and relaxed atmosphere. According to Tripoli radio, Al-Qadhdhafi arrived back in Tripoli late on 24 January.

Sudan

SUNA reported that President Ja'far Numayri issued a decision on 24 January dissolving the Sudanese Socialist Union's (SSU) Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretary General's Bureau and General Secretariat. However, SSU structures will remain unchanged until elections are held at a date to be announced later. Numayri aims at "expanding the circle of participation" in building Sudan, SUMA noted, and has decided to form a 41-member Popular Committee to submit proposals and ideas for developing SSU work.

Earlier, SUNA reported that over the weekend Numayri held several meetings with armed forces commanders. According to other SUNA reports, the president told political and

military leaders that recent acts of unrest were backed by "plots" aimed at transforming Sudan into another Lebanon. He also called on Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to resume their aid to Sudan.

Among the recommendations of the conference of Sudan's political, executive and legislative leaders, as reported by SUNA, was a call for meetings with "all the nationalist forces" and an open dialogue with the intelligentsia. The conference urged a reassessment of Sudan's political "experiment" to renew its comventions, ideology and constitution, and also recommended that penal and civil procedures be amended.

Bahrain

WAKH reported that Jordanian King Husayn held talks with Bahraini leaders in Manama over the weekend. WAKH noted that a Bahraini official said the discussions dealt with mutual cooperation, and asserted that the Bahraini Cabinet praised Jordan's "positive role" in attempting to restore Arab solidarity. According to another WAKH report, Bahraini Acting Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah revealed that King Husayn denounced Iranian intervention in the Gulf region. Manama radio said that during his 2-day visit, the Jordanian king visited the headquarters of Bahrain's defense force.

Iran

Velayati on Gulf Security -- In an interview with Tehran radio, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati reminded Arab Gulf states that Iran is the greatest and most powerful state in the Gulf region. If Gulf states are to create a security pact, he said, ignoring Iran is like "hiding your head in the sand." Velayati warned Arab Gulf states that unlike Iran, they cannot live without oil.

Security Situation -- AFP reported that the Tehran TIMES said recent executions of Baha'is were justified because the minority sect had collaborated with the late shah's regime. The paper warned that Baha'i execution figures mentioned in Western newspapers fall short of the numbers who may "deserve" to be executed.

Bank Governor on U.S. Claims -- According to AFP, Central Bank Governor Mohsen Nurbakhsh said in a 23 January Tehran TIMES interview that most U.S. financial claims against Iran under the January 1981 Algiers agreement "have turned out to be unfounded." He said resolution of all the claims could take 50 years.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB LEAGUE MEETING POSTPONED UNTIL 7 FEB

NC231956 Paris AFP in English 1937 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Tunis, 23 Jan (AFP) -- Arab foreign ministers have postponed from Tuesday to February 7 a meeting called here in response to the Israeli annexation of the occupied Golan Heights, a source close to the Arab League said here today.

Syria made the request to postpone the meeting because of "a lack of time, the importance of the subject matter to be discussed at the meeting and the fact that the Arab foreign ministers are needed in New York next Thursday." (The United Nations General Assembly may convene to debate the annexation on that day.)

The meeting, following last Wednesday's U.S. veto in the UN Security Council of a Jordanian resolution demanding anti-Israeli sanctions, was called at the request of Syria from which the heights were occupied in 1967.

It was originally scheduled for December 27, but was postponed then at Syrian request to await the Security Council debate. It was again postponed from tomorrow until Tuesday and from Tuesday to the present scheduled date.

The ministers were expected to study a unified Arab reaction to the Israeli annexation, observers said.

PLO 'SOURCE' DENOUNCES KIRKPATRICK UN STATEMENTS

JN241912 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] In reply to the hostile statements made by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, against the Palestinian people, their cause, rights and their sole and legitimate representative the PLO, a responsible Palestinian source has stated the following: The PLO considers Kirkpatrick's statement a flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of a UN observer member. These statements reveal a blind bias in support of the Zionist Israeli aggressor and constitute a blatant violation of UN principles and the UN Charter. These statements also reveal the plot being hatched against the PLO by the United States and the media in the United States and Europe as a prelude for the military operation being planned by the United States to be implemented by Israel.

Kirkpatrick must know that the PLO completely and comprehensively represents the Palestinian people both inside and outside the occupied territory, whether the United States likes it or not. She must also know that 117 states recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This is more than twice the number of the states which recognize the artificial Zionist entity which is supplied by the United States with all means of life and unlimited support so that this entity can be its watchdog in our Arab region. Kirkpatrick must also know that the PLO is a full member of the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movment and a permanent observer in the OAU, in addition to its being a permanent observer in the United Nations and all its organizations.

The PLO sees in Kirkpatrick's statements only new proof of the U.S. administration's enmity to the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights as approved by international legitimacy. These statements also clearly reveal the nature of the new plot supported by the United States against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

BAHRAIN

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

GF231150 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan when he arrived in Bahrain at 1315 today on an official 2-day visit during which he will hold talks with his highness the amir on bilateral relations, current Arab and international developments and issues of mutual interest.

King Husayn also was received by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; Shaykh Rashid ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; ministers; the chief of the amiri court; the chief of staff; Muhammad Shahankari, charge d'affaires at the Jordanian Embassy in Bahrain; heads of diplomatic missions; senior government, military and civilian officials; and members of the Jordanian Embassy staff.

His Majesty King Husayn is accompanied by a delegation including Mudar Badran, prime ministers; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court; 'Amir Khammash, court minister; Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; and Niyal 'Umar Himat, chief of the royal protocol. His majesty is also accompanied by Jordanian officials and an information delegation.

Talks Begin

JN232036 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Exceprts] Manama, 23 Jan (WAKH) -- The official talks began here today between the Bahraini delegation, led by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, and the Jordanian delegation, led by King Husayn of Jordan.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister and acting foreign minister, made a statement to WAKH following the meeting in which he said that the Bahraini and Jordanian sides reviewed the Arab situation in general and the situation in the Gulf area in particular, including the events which recently took place in the Gulf region.

He said the two sides also reviewed the question of restoring Arab solidarity and unifying Arab tanks to prepare the atmosphere for reconvening the postponed Fes summit with a unified Arab stand. He added that the two sides showed complete understanding of all the topics particularly those concerning restoration of Arab solidarity.

The interior minister asserted that the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, expressed thanks and appreciation for his majesty the Jordanian monarch's official visit to Bahrain under these circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. He said that his highness also expressed thanks and appreciation for his majesty's honorable stands toward Bahrain. He added that his highness pledged Bahrain's support for restoring Arab solidarity to confront the challenges and threats facing the Arab nation.

The Bahraini interior minister said his highness the amir blessed his majesty the Jordanian monarch's positive steps to unify Arab stands under the current circumstances. He added that the two sides also reviewed the relations between the two countries and means to develop these relations in the service of their mutual interests.

Amir Hosts Dinner

GF231917 Manama Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah hosted a dinner in honor of His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the delegation accompanying him at the guest palace in Al-Qudaybiyah at 1900 today. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the armed forces; Shaykh Rashid ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; ministers; the chief of the amiri court; the chief of staff; senior state officials; and Jordanian Embassy staff attended.

Husayn Visits BDF Headquarters

GF240956 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Excerpt] On the second day of his official visit to Bahrain, King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and the delegation accompanying him visited Bahrain Defense Force [BDF] headquarters in Rifa' at 1000 today. The king was accompanied by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister, acting foreign minister and head of the honorary delegation, and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hasan, Bahraini ambassador to Jordan.

Upon arrival at BDF headquarters, the king was received by Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; Shaykh Hamad Ibn 'isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the BDF; Brig Gen Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of state; and senior BDF officers.

Husayn Departs 24 Jan

JN241355 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1310 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 24 Jan (WAKH) -- King Husayn of Jordan left Manama for home this afternoon at the end of a 2-day official visit to Bahrain.

He was seen off upon departure by his Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; his Highness Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Salman Al Khalfah, the prime minister; his highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the defense force; and a number of senior Bahraini officials.

In a statement to WAKH after the Jordanian monarch's departure, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister and acting foreign minister, said that King Husayn's visit was part of the fraternal meetings taking place among the Arab brothers to exchange viewpoints on bilateral relations and the developments of the situation in the Gulf, Arab and international arenas in the wake of the serious challenges facing the Arab and islamic nation. Such challenges, he said, come as a test of this nation's capabilities, cohesion and unity.

He added that his highness the amir of Bahrain reviewed with the Jordanian monarch bilateral relations and exchanged viewpoints with him on matters pertaining to the welfare and interest of the two peoples and the Arab nation. They also studied the recent situation and events which took place in the region as well as the positive results reached by the Gulf Cooperation Council in the various fields of cooperation.

He indicated that the two sides' viewpoints were in agreement on the nature of events. He added that King Husayn expressed his satisfaction with the great accomplishments achieved by Bahrain and the Gulf states in the field of Gulf cooperation.

He said that the Jordanian monarch had denounced Iranian intervention in the gulf region and its attempts to undermine the region's freedom, independence and Arabism. He also said that the king condemned the recently-discovered subversive network in Bahrain which aimed at disrupting security and stability in Bahrain and at sabotaging its accomplishments in the economic, industrial and cultural fields.

Concluding, the Bahraini interior minister said that King Husayn has extended an invitation to his highness the amir of Bahrain to visit Jordan. His highness accepted the invitation. The date of which will be fixed as soon as possible.

Cabinet Praises Visit

JN241345 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 24 Jan (WAKH) -- Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Salman Al Khalifah presided over an ordinary Cabinet session here today.

In a statement after the meeting, Jahad Salim al-'Urayyid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, said that the Cabinet began its meeting by discussing the results of Jordanian King Husayn's visit to the country and the talks that were held between the Bahraini side under the amir of Bahrain and the Jordanian side under King Husayn. The talks dealt with aspects of cooperation and ways of promoting them in addition to reviewing the current Arab situation with the purpose of achieving unity of Arab ranks to prepare the current Arab atmosphere under the current circumstances. The Cabinet praised the positive role Jordan is assuming to restore an Arab solidarity that will enable the Arab homeland to confront the challenges it is currently facing and praised Jordan's support for the brothers to achieve prosperity for the Arab nation.

The Cabinet also praised the atmosphere of cordiality and understanding which prevailed over the talks and the brotherly stand the Jordanian king has adopted toward Bahrain which bolsters fraternal links between the two peoples.

The Cabinet then discussed the draft law on the organization of engineering professions.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH COMMENTS ON WESTERN, ARAB STANCES ON ISRAEL

Criticizes U.S., West

LD211406 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Jan 82

["Event and comment" program by Hashin Abduh Hashim]

[Text] Thanks to the U.S. veto in the UN Security Council this morning, the question of condemning Israel over its decision to annex the Golan Heights, that is Syrian Arab territory, has reached a deadend. However, this result, which ended several weeks of deliberations in the UN Security Council, revealed the following facts:

1. The Arab countries including Syria, the author of the original draft resolution, are seeking only right, justice and peace, and it was for this that they went so far as to accept the minimum degree of condemnation of Israel;

2. The United States continues to throw its full weight behind Israel even if this means contravention of the UN Charter and encourages Israel to persist with its aggressive policies;

3. The Arab world must reconsider its various relations with Britain, France, Japan, Panama and Ireland because of their stands during the debates in the UN Security Council and because of their abstention from voting, thus reducing the pressure on the United States and Israel to accept even the amended formula;

4. The world community now realizes an important fact: that whatever negative results might ensue from the result of the UN Security Council debate, and that any repercussions these results might have on events in the area, are all the fault of these countries because they failed to respond, as they should have, to the resolutions denouncing and condemning the aggression and demanding retribution for it.

We cannot understand how the countries of the area can continue their relations with these aforementioned countries and how all can march forward together to serve the causes of peace and stability in the area when Israel enjoys all this care. This is a question which we believe Britain, France and Japan in particular should answer.

As far as we are concerned, we believe that this lax attitude of these countries will jeopardize security and stability in the area, contrary to all their beliefs and expectations. It will also expose cooperation between them and the area countries to numerous undesirable consequences at a time when we believed that the countries of West Europe and Japan have begun to understand well our just causes and consequently to found their policies on new bases and to deal with the new realities from the standpoint of contributing sincerely to the efforts being exerted for safeguarding peace, security and stability in the area, and not to appease Israel and to avoid bringing pressure, mere pressure, to check it and force it to rescind its illegal action.

We do not know what benefit these countries believe they will derive in regard to their relations with the United States and Israel or to the cause of justice, right, peace and stability in the area. But we know that these countries have chosen the road that will bring them greater loss, instead of increasing their contribution to the establishment of peace in the area. By their attitude, these countries have encouraged Israel to commit even still more serious acts. We just have to wait and see what will happen soon. But then the time will be too late to do anything.

Encourages Arab States

LD221606 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Hashim 'Abd Hasim commentary]

[Text] At the request of the Arab states, the next UN General Assembly session will resume examination of the resolution imposing sanctions on Israel for its annexation of the Golan, following the freezing of the resolution as a result of the U.S. veto. What can the Arabs do to secure positive results that will strengthen their position, diminish opposition to the resolution and make the states that abstain from voting bear full responsibility for all that is likely to result from allowing such a grave situation to continue?

Arab flexibility, characterized by astuteness and far-sightedness during the debates on the arab draft resolution, shows that the Arab states have begun to realize in a practical way that the struggle against the Zionist enemy is ruled by political maneuvers which have international support and which lift the masks from the states which do not want to see justice prevail or UN principles and covenants implemented. Agreeing to an amendment which introduces a common Arab platform achieves more far-reaching and important results on the political scene than can be realized by intractable formulae.

We in the Arab states were convinced -- especially since the draft resolution was put to a vote -- that the United States would totally object to it, because it is averse to seeing Israel stand alone in a tight corner, even though recent relations between them have experienced some problems and have become somewhat cool.

We expected this position, so we had to furnish to the world the proof that the security of Israel -- in the imagination of certain states -- was more important than any other consideration, that it took precedence over other people's legitimate rights, and even outweighed international norms of justice and laws. States with wavering positions, having thoughts of rejecting the resolution, did not expect the Arab states to agree to an amended formula. But they were taken aback when they found out that the Arabs had understood the game and accepted the new flexible formula. They then could not but abandon their opposition and so abstained from voting. This alone was a sign that the Arabs had won and had exposed Israeli schemes and hostile moves. They also grasped what was going on behind the masks.

Thus Arab states are now dutybound to strive to maintain as many world states as possible in favor of their flexible and reasonable positions, beginning with the Islamic world states; the nonaligned states at large and ending with all peace-loving states.

We believe that this form of confrontation will be more effective than a policy of intransigence, rigidity and tension, which would increase the number of the states opposing us and increase the number of those sympathizing with Israel.

What we must stress is that good Arab coordination and an alteration of the Arab position inside and outside the UN General Assembly in favor of moderation and discipline are likely to secure for our cause what tension, noise and intransigance cannot realize.

Dailies Denounce U.S. Veto

GF221419 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Doha, 22 Jan (QNA) -- Today's Gulf newspapers sharply denounce the U.S. Security Council veto against the Jordanian bill calling for sanctions against the Zionist entity for annexing the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The papers call on the Arab countries to adopt a solid and strong stand for restoring usurped Arab rights.

In Riyadh the newspaper 'UKAZ calls on the Arabs to take the course of solidarity that the national responsibility dictates and to close ranks and unite. This should be manifested by the reconvening of the Fes summit with all sides present. During that summit viewpoints and arguments should be raised and a unified Arab strategy should be reached. This strategy should stem from the facts and circumstances of the Arab region and from the negative and positive effects of international changes on them.

The newspaper concludes: The Arabs must stand like one true Arab, in Arab attire, and not with a "cowboy hat" or a "bear skin."

AL-JAZIRAH wonders precisely what Washington wanted by adopting its recent stand at the Security Council. It explains that the United States wanted to say that the Security Council is not the place where any problem that might arise between Israel and the Arabs in the course of their chronic conflict should be discussed. The United Nations or any number of its member countries are nothing more than mediators that seek to arrange for a direct encounter between the conflicting parties.

AL-JAZIRAH says: "The question that the responsible Arab raises again and that concerns the ordinary Arab is: What will the Arab countries do to confront the Western-U.S. [as received] veto now and later? How long will this topsy-turvy situation last?"

The newspaper AL-MADINAH affirms that the U.S. veto that aborted the international will of imposing sanctions on Israel for its serious crimes of annexing Arab territories by military force is considered a practical U.S. application of the U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation agreement. The U.S. veto has demolished the "shy" protest attempt by President Ronald Reagan to dissemble a serious issue such as the annexation of the Golan.

YAR

PDRY DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER COOPERATION TALKS

JN211436 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Brothers Salih Munassar as-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau and head of the State Security Committee; 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; and Lt Col Muhammad Haytham, deputy chief of staff in the southern part of the homeland; returned to Aden today after a visit to San'a'.

During the visit, Brother Munassar as-Siyayli conveyed an oral message to Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

In a predeparture statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother as-Siyayli said the message deals with consultations and coordination between the two parts in light of the brother leader president's recent visit to the southern part of the homeland and his meeting with his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. As-Siyayli asserted that the results of his visit to San'a' were positive and good regarding all the topics discussed.

As-Siyayli indicated that he would convey a reply message from the brother leader president to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dealing with all the aspects of cooperation between the two parts.

The delegation was seen off by the president's adviser for unity affairs, the head of the central department for national security and a number of officials.

AL-AHRAM NOTES 'ALI'S REQUEST FOR MORE SOVIETS

NC242125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] In Cairo, AL-AHRAM in tomorrow's issue quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali as saying that Egypt will ask for the assistance of a number of Soviet experts in various industrial fields. Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with the Soviet charge d'affaires in Cairo last month and discussed bilateral relations.

ECONOMIC GROUP LAYS GROUNDWORK FOR MUBARAK TRIP

NC250942 Cairo MENA in English 0750 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (MENA) -- An economic delegation under Minister of Economy Dr Fu'ad Hashim left here this morning for Washington on a few days' visit to the United States.

Dr Hashim, in a pre-departure statement said that his visit aims at arranging for the economic side of the talks President Husni Mubarak will hold during his coming visit to the U.S.

He added that before President Mubarak's arrival to Washington, he, Hashim will meet with the American secretaries of trade and agriculture as well as the presidents of the World Bank and the IMF.

He added that his talks with the American side would be a continuation of the talks held here between President Mubarak and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and which main broadline concentrated on the best way of using the American aid.

Concluding he said that his talks with the presidents of the two world organisations aims at re-assessing the economic ties linking them to Egypt, as Egypt is a member in the World Bank and the IMF.

NO VICE PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE BEFORE MUBARAK TOUR

NC222308 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) -- In Saturday's issue AL-AHRAM emphasizes that there is absolutely no truth in what has been reiterated about President Husni Mubarak issuing a decision appointing a vice president before leaving abroad.

The paper also affirms that a decision on this matter is not likely to be made now, pointing out that constitutional provisions do not require the presence of a vice president while the president is travelling.

The norm is that the prime minister assumes the responsibilities of leadership during the President's travels.

President Husni Mubarak had declared that he would select a vice president at the appropriate time and that he would personally introduce him to the people before assuming his responsibilities.

MUBARAK ON AID, HAIG AL-AKHBAR INTERVIEW

NC241210 Cairo MENA in English 1040 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak said today he would discuss peace and economic issues with U.S. President Reagan during his visit to the United States.

Flexibility was required in using American economic aid, the President said in an interview with Musa Sabri, editor of Cairo mass circulation daily "AL-AKHBAR" in an interview published here today.

He explained that American aid was fixed for certain projects. When a certain project could not be carried out and it was required to use the funds for another project the process was long and called for several measures. That delayed execution. "We want to draw maximum benefit from American aid".

An Egyptian economic delegation is now in the United States for preparatory talks before President Mubarak arrives in Washington.

The president said he was visiting Italy, France, West Germany and Britain "because European countries have their weight in supporting our causes and we have good relations with them". The president has received invitations to visit these countries.

On his impression about his previous meetings with President Reagan, President Mubarak said the U.S. President showed good sentiment towards Egypt and toward peace.

On his meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, President Mubarak said the U.S. secretary was a man who appreciated responsibility. "I discuss matters with him in complete frankness. Haig shows understanding. Therefore I speak with him in a straightforward manner. I was very frank with him at our last meeting. I shall be equally [words indistinct] him when I receive him on Thursday."

President Mubarak said Haig expressed a wish to make another visit to Egypt following his previous visit to Cairo and Tel Aviv "In order to put us in the picture following his talks in [words indistinct] welcome him."

The president (?said he) was under no pressure from any one. "We have nothing to cede. The Palestinian issue and Palestinian land belong to the Palestinians."

President Mubarak said he had told the Americans that he could not make any concessions on behalf of others. The Palestinians had the last word on their issue.

The president said he had received a suggestion (not from Haig) to issue an "incomplete" declaration of principles ot be "completed" later. The president said that any such declaration should be complete.

Egypt has taken daring steps (the peace initiative, Camp David, the peace treaty, exchange of diplomatic relations). "It is now up to others to take daring steps".

President Mubarak said peace has been a major positive step. "We are pursuing the course of peace. Israel's complete withdrawal from the remaining part of Sinai will take place on April 25 as scheduled. There will no no concessions in peace".

President Mubarak said there will be no amendment of the constitution or the law regulating the formation of political parties. There will be no nationalisation or sequestration. The sovereignty of law shall be maintained.

Attention would be concentrated on solving the pressing problems of the people (food, housing, transport).

We want to provide a decent standard of living for the ordinary citizen. The interests of the masses are my first concern," President Mubarak said. All parties were invited to contribute to that effort. President Mubarak said political parties will be allowed to issue their own newspapers "in due time."

President Mubarak reiterated that he will not reply to diatribes published by Arab newspapers. The Egyptian people know how to serve their interests. "We have no time to waste on side battles which do not serve the Arab nations."

The President said the Egyptian Armed Forces were being strengthened in order to protect Egypt against outside ambitions. "We live in an area threatened by ambitions. We should have a strong army capable of standing in the face of these ambitions."

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISERS DISCUSS TOUR, HAIG VISIT

NC241304 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1227 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak held a meeting at the Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. It was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Director of the President's Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz.

The discussions during the meeting dealt with the most important subjects which are to be discussed with the leaders of the states President Husni Mubarak is to visit during his forthcoming tour which will begin on 30 January.

After the 1 and 1/2-hour meeting, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that the discussions during the meeting dealt with the economic conference and the subjects that will be referred to it.

The Prime Minister said that the discussions also dealt with the government's statement which will be delivered on 6 February and that the main points related to the economic situation and the state of affairs in the connection were reviewed.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din added that the economic conference is not expected to complete studying all the subjects that will be referred to it during its session. He said: We need sufficient time after that to conduct further studies. These studies will continue for a period after the conclusion of the conference. Dr Muhyi ad-Din denied that the economic conference has anything to do with the state's budget. He emphasized that the state's budget for the year 8201 [as received, presumably the year 1982] is continuing and is being implemented.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that the meeting, which was held by President Husni Mubarak, dealt with three main points:

1. President Mubarak's forthcoming visit to America and European states which will begin on 30 January.

2. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Egypt on Thursday. Haig is expected to bring with him new American views.

3. Egypt's diplomatic move in the fields of nonalignment and Africa.

Replying to a question on whether the U.S. secretary of state will bring new ideas with him, he said: We are not aware that American views have yet crystallized, but Haig is expected to bring to us an explanation of Israel's viewpoint. I believe that the same thing will take place in Israel where the main disagreements between the two countries on the question of autonomy were previously reviewed.

'Ali added that Haig's coming visit will be a (?short) one and I do not believe that new ideas will be presented during it. However, it is expected that we will learn fully the Israeli viewpoint that Haig was made aware during his recent visit to Israel.

Concerning Egypt's stand on the Nonaligned Movement, 'Ali said: We know that the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau will meet in Kuwait during the first half of April. Egypt has been invited to this conference. Naturally, we discussed the Egyptian stand on topics to be discussed at the meeting, which is also expected to discuss the Palestinian issue.

Answering a question on the Israeli Cabinet's objection to the statements he made on PLO participation in the negotiations during a forthcoming stage, as well as its objection to statements he and Dr Butrus Ghali have made to the effect that autonomy will lead to self-determination, 'Ali said: Our stand is clear. We have already stated that the PLO will play a main role in the final solution of the Palestinian issue. Therefore, we believe that achieving full autonomy for the Palestinians will attract all the parties -- be they the Palestinians in the interior, that is the West Bank and Gaza, or the PLO -- to the forthcoming negotiations on self-determination in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

Concerning the call by the mayor of Bethlehem for negotiations with Israel, 'Ali said: This is considered a positive development in the Palestinian stand in the interior.

Asked whether Alexander Haig will hold further contacts with the West Bank leaders, 'Ali said: This happened during Haig's previous visit when members of his delegation held contacts with some leaders of the West Bank.

Asked whether the U.S. secretary of state has serious and concrete ideas that have necessitated him to come to Egypt prior to President Mubarak's visit to the United States, 'Ali said: I believe the time is very short for the U.S. Government to formulate concrete and final ideas concerning autonomy during such a short period.

Asked whether the U.S. secretary of state will bring new U.S. ideas, as has been stated in Washington, 'Ali said: This is possible and we are prepared to discuss any new ideas. However, I do not believe that within few hours we can conduct an effective discussion concerning any of the main differences, differences which are drastic, as you know.

Asked whether there have been any changes in the Egyptian stand, 'Ali said: There have been no changes. Our stand has remained unchanged for 2 1/2 years.

MUBARAK MEETS ECONOMIC GROUP ON FEB CONGRESS

NC241128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a meeting at the Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. It was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, the ministerial economic group and a number of Egyptian economic experts.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs and Minister of International Investment and Cooperation Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim, Finance Minister Dr Salah ad-Din Hamid, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Fu'ad Hashim 'Awad, Planning Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Qaysuni, Dr Ibrahim Hilmi, Dr 'Abd al-Jalil al-'Amri, Dr 'Ali al-Jiritli and Dr Husayn Khallaf.

The meeting was also attended by Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and the Director for Political Affairs of the President's Office Dr Usamah al-Baz.

Dr Ibrahim Hilmi 'Abd ar-Rahman, reporter of the forthcoming economic conference, said after the 1 and 1/2-hour meeting, that today's meeting was tantamount to guidance from the president on the work of the body of advisers and the ministerial economic group.

He said that the discussions during the meeting dealt with the arrangements preparatory to the economic conference which will begin on 13 February and continue for 3 days and which will be opened by the president who will also attend the conference's first meeting.

Dr Ibrahim Hilmi added that President Husni Mubarak has agreed that Dr 'Abd al-Jalil al-'Amri preside over the forthcoming economic conference and that the ministers participate in preparing for all the issues that are to be raised at the conference with a technical group which is to begin preparing for the conference. The conference is considered as preliminary for charting the elements of the state's economic policy.

Dr Ibrahim Hilmi said that all the policies which will be proposed for preliminary discussion at the economic conference will later be discussed by the existing constitutional institutions. Dr Ibrahim Hilmi added: We are not thinking at present of working out a new economic formula for Egypt as much as we are thinking of solving the numerous problems facing us.

He said: We hope that the economic conference, at its first meeting will draw up a general policy for the state -- a policy that will not change with the changing of ministers -- before preparing the state's budget and plan in May.

Dr Ibrahim Hilmi emphasized that this policy will be binding and it will be submitted to the People's Assembly and the people in general so that it will constitute a decision that everybody is bound to implement, not just the government.

MUBARAK CANCELS PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY BOARD

NC241959 Cairo MENA in English 1955 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak issued a republican decree today cancelling the Presidential Advisory Board.

Further on Board

NC242206 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA) -- The Advisory Board cancelled by decree today was composed of 50 members. Last year a decree was issued forming it in [words indistinct]. It comprised members from leading scientific posts as well as people chosen by the president of the republic from certain echelons.

The nature of the Advisory Board's function focused on studying questions referred to it as well as certain topics submitted by its members.

AUTONOMY TEAM ACCEPTS U.S. POSTPONEMENT

NC221818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) -- The Egyptian side in the autonomy talks has agreed to postpone to a later date the meetings of the working group which were scheduled to begin this coming Sunday and continue for 4 days.

The postponement was requested by the American side because the American delegation will be busy with the discussions that will take place during U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Egypt and Israel.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Tahir Shash has stated that a new date for the talks will be fixed through contacts with the American and Israeli sides.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY LEADER PRAISES MUBARAK

GF241345 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 23 Jan 82 pp 14, 15

[Interview with Ibrahim Shukri, chairman of the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party -- no date given]

[Excerpts] Question: The phenomenon of political violence in Egypt has escalated in recent years ending up with the assassination of the former president and the bloody incidents of Asyut. What are the reasons for this phenomenon?

Shukri: Many people believe As-Sadat's assassination was a surprise because certain officials repeatedly talked about the stability of the regime in Egypt and the security that the Egyptian society enjoyed, which was much better than the security situation in many neighboring countries in the Middle East. However, if we recall that the assassination was preceded by several violent incidents such as the one at the Military Technical College, the abduction and assassination of Shaykh az-Zahabi and other violent events, we can find a common factor among these incidents despite their differences. These regretable incidents must have been a reflection of a situation that, we may say, could not have been avoided or that could not have taken a different form. Therefore, violence may have been the only way these opinions could be expressed.

Question: You criticized violations during the elections of the current People's Assembly which were conducted during the reign of the former president. Are you in favor of the continuation the current assembly, or did you demand its dissolution and new elections?

Shukri: Indeed, we made some remarks on the elections that took place in June 1979. We hope that such violations will not be repeated in the next elections, God willing.

As far as the continuation or dissolution of the current Assembly and new elections are concerned, I say it is important to adhere to the term that the constitution has determined for parliamentary sessions. We are not so much in a hurry to conduct new elections now as we are concerned with giving equal opportunities to different parties so that these parties can express their principles, ideas and programs through all available media and publish their newspapers. This would then create a continuous course for these parties to react to the people so as their ideas could appeal to the people. Hence, if elections were to be conducted in the future they would be free. These parties would have the chance to elect their representatives by persuading the people.

Question: What is your idea of a political program that would bring the opposition forces together?

Shukri: There are general guidelines that I believe are appropriate and in line with the different opposition parties. Most guidelines contain retraints on public liberties restrictions that opposition parties complain about.

Therefore, we should demand purging the defects in current laws that weaken rights granted in the constitution -- whether the restrictions relate to freedom to establish parties, the freedom of opinion, or the freedom of sound democratic and party practice.

There are other constitutional cases which I believe of joint political program would include. I mean the amending of the state administration so that it becomes more a parliamentary than a presidential system.

Under current constitutional provisions, the president of the republic can be prime minister or a chairman of the majority party, while in the parliamentary system the case is different.

The [political] program may decree the direct election of the president of the republic, leaving the choice to the people instead of confining the choice of president to the People's Assembly, then presenting the candidate in a referendum.

One point has become very clear among all opposition forces, that is the adherence of the opposition parties, in particular, to the Arab course, the necessity of continuous strategic cooperation between Egypt and the other Arab countries. The fact that disagreements that might naturally arise between Egypt and any other Arab country should not weaken this course or and the call for overall Arab solidarity.

Question: It is obvious that there is a gradual change in the political atmosphere in Egypt and that the style of President Mubarak is different from the former president's. Mubarak has shown respect and appreciation for other opinions. He has halted the media campaign against the opposition parties and has met with you and the leaders of the parties on certain national issues. How do you view the future of your relations with the government?

Shukri: No doubt, President Mubarak has a different style from that of the late president, especially in the latter period of As-Sadat's rule -- during which he denied recognition to the opposition parties and refused to cooperate with them in any form whatsoever. Relations between the opposition and the president became tense and culminated in the 5 December decision.

In contrast, we find that President Mubarak affirms the opposition's role in political life and the importance of its participation in the dialogue on economic difficulties we are facing to reach proper solutions. He also met three times with opposition leaders and held a dialogue with them. He met with the opposition leaders who were under government detention and held a frank dialogue with them.

I believe President Mubarak's policy and stand on the opposition is not a mere tactic; rather, it is a permament stand because he continued contacts and consultations on the Israel's annexation of the Golan. He quickly met with the opposition parties and their representatives at the same time he was meeting with leaders of the ruling party.

Question: Prince Fahd called for another Arab summit after Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. What is your opinion of this call, which was made at such a stage which the Arab region is experiencing?

Shukri: The call for an Arab summit after Israel's decision to annex the Golan implies that Israel's decision had to be countered with the strongest measures. It is also a sincere attempt to understand the nature of the situation. It also shows that, whatever the Arab differences, threats to the Arabs cancel them and that the Arabs have to put forward a basic strategy in which they can face threats. It also shows that the Arabs have to take all possible measures to prevent any deterioration of Arab relations so that the Arab countries can face any new threat or any hostile practice by anti-Arab countries in general.

Question: What is the minimum we can envisage for a unified Arab strategy to avoid failure and inability to achieve permanent Arab cooperation?

Shukri: The important thing in any Arab strategy is to exclude the possibility of any breaking of relations between two Arab countries. Such a measure should not be used in any form.

If we move to the Palestinian issue -- I do not want to call it the Middle East issue -- there must be a minimum to agree on. The foremost factor here is that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. There must be an agreement on the need for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and from east Jerusalem, which could become the capital of a Palestinian state in the future that would consist of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Palestinian rights should be guaranteed. The Palestinians were in the land that is called Israel. Palestinians should be guaranteed the freedom to choose the status they want for their state, to establish an independent state or a federation with Jordan, for example. This is the minimum. This minimum can be obtained through inter-Arab consultations.

Question: President Mubarak has repeatedly said that Egypt welcomes the unity of Arab ranks. During as-Sadat's reign you used to criticize attempts to isolate Egypt from its Arab brothers. What is your party's role in developing Egyptian-Arab relations to improve contacts between Egypt and its Arab brothers?

Shukri: Undoubtedly, Mubarak has paved the way to close the rift separating Egypt from the other Arabs and to end Egypt's and the Arabs' isolation from one another. President Mubarak called for adherence to principles which can develop for the return of Arab cohesion. He ordered a stop to media campaigns against the Arab countries, even if they were in retaliation for anti-Egyptian campaigns. He also affirmed that Egypt would not, in any way, contemplate aggression against a neighboring Arab country. He announced that he was ready to visit Arab countries if this were useful. All this distinguishes President Mubarak's method from the former president's one on Arab relations, which had reached an ominous state.

I am proud that our party has been calling for adherence to Arab solidarity and for discarding all that might separate the Arabs. I also will be glad to play an active, useful and encouraging role to restore fraternal Arab relations and dialogue in the current atmopshere created by President Mubarak. We will be very frank with our Arab brothers, President Mubarak also will be acquainted with our ideas because he himself made it possible for us to conduct an Arab dialogue.

During the People's Assembly debate on Israel's annexation of the Golan, I called for the formation of a joint delegation of national parties and movements in Egypt to visit Arab countries to prepare for official contacts between these countries and Egypt in the future, God willing.

Question: When will these contacts begin?

Shukri: We will begin limited consultations and contacts next month, after which we will put forward a timetable on which we will agree with the representatives of other parties in Egypt and then send it to representatives of Arab organizations with which we have contacts. I believe actual action on this popular initiative will begin in march.

Question: With whom will these contacts begin?

Shukri: These contacts will be an Arab dialogue to restore Arab unity. Therefore, it is natural that we will hold contacts with all Arab countries. However, we might begin with the PLO, it being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, particularly since the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Arab issue at this stage. The owners and representatives of the cause are the proper ones to begin contacts with, this does not mean that we will not hold contacts with other Arab parties, organizations and countries. Yet, I say that contact with the PLO is the logical beginning of matters, especially since the PLO is recognized by all Arab countries, since it has influence and representatives all over the Arab world and since more than 100 countries all over the world recognize it.

Therefore, justifying contacts with the PLO will be understood by all, including officials in Egypt.

INTERIOR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENIES BORDER CLASH

JN222122 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] An Interior Ministry spokesman has stated the following: Damascus radio announced at noon today a statement attributed to a Syrian Interior Ministry spokesman. He claimed that armed elements entered Syrian territory from Jordanian territory yesterday afternoon and killed on Syrian soldier and wounded another who were on patrol. The Syrian spokesman added that these armed elements managed to withdraw Jordanian territory under the cover of fire by Jordanian forces.

The Jordanian Government, expressing its complete surprise at the claims in this statement, stresses that no clash of any kind or size whatsoever has taken place between any Syrian military patrol and armed elements entering from Joranian territory, as claimed by the Syrian statement. The information communicated by some travelers and eyewitnesses who entered Jordan from Syria in the period to which the Syrian statement referred said that armed clashes took place in the city of Dara during that period involving armed Syrian elements from the Syrian Army and public security leading to the death of two persons, one of whom was from Syrian public security and another was a civilian.

Accodingly, the Jordanian Government strongly denounces the Syrian authorities' fabrication of claims harming the Jordanian forces in order to cover the deep internal problems in Syria, with which Jordan has no connection.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE REACTS TO UN VETO

JN221228 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] In reply to a JNA correspondent's question on the Jordanian Government's reaction to the vote in the UN Security Council on the draft resolution pertaining to the occupied Golan annexation, a responsible Foreign Ministry source said: Jordan's stand before and during the Security Council's deliberations was very strong and clear; it stressed the need for the international group to adopt decisive and effective measures against Israel, measures commensurate with the gravity of Israel's measure.

Jordan also warned of the consequences of using the veto to render this draft resolution null and void, since Israel will interpret this as support for its aggressive and expansionist policy at the expense of Arab territories and rights.

The responsible source added: Aware of the importance of political moves in the international arena, Jordan reiterates what it has always stated: that the basic foundation for any Arab action must proceed from the premise of a real Arab solidarity and interpreted through a joint Arab action that mobilizes the nation's potentials and builds its intrinsic abilities in such a way that the nation's enemies -- whoever they may be -- will be deterred from implementing their aggressive and expansionist schemes at the expense of Arab territories and rights.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. SECURITY COUNCIL VETO

AD-DUSTUR Editorial

JN220840 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 14

[Editorial: "The Apex of the Stragegic Alliance"]

[Text] As we expected, yesterday the United States used the veto to abort a mild draft resolution that called on countries to consider adopting effective measures against Israel to force it to revoke its decision on the Syrian Golan Heights. The United States put great pressure on some states to prevent them from supporting the resolution. The United States has thus thrown all its weight in favor of Israeli aggression and has done its utmost to save it from international punishment.

The U.S. veto confirms the fact that the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv is actually stronger than any written document or any declared agreement. This is seen by the fact that the United States has used the right of veto for 28 times, perhaps half of the time to protect Israel, to defend practices denounced by the international group. The U.S. stand has therefore gone beyond commitments to defending Israel to the limit of defending its ceaseless expansionist aggression against the Arab countries. It is therefore responsible for participating in these aggressions which endanger the security and peace of the region and those of the world as well.

The U.S. stand at the UN Security Council, whether by vetoing the draft resolution charted by the nonaligned states or by bringing pressures to bear on some member states to abstain from voting in favor of the resolution, has aborted the Saudi role, which has worked to moderate the wording of the original draft resolution with the hope of avoiding a U.S. veto. It has antagonized Syria and the Arab countries, shaken the international community's confidence in the United Nations, flouted the UN Charter and obstructed the Security Council's role in safeguarding int ernational law and world peace.

The odd thing in the U.S. stand is that the U.S. permanent UN representative, Mrs Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, was not only content with bringing pressure to bear on a number of states and using the veto, but exceeded her limits by leveling accusations and statements of defamation against the states which voted in favor of the draft resolution. She even alleged that these states are trying to obstruct the Security Council's efforts to make peace and ignored the fact that Israel's crime is the one shaking peace and threatening to ignite war in the area. It must not escape the mind that the negative stand adopted by France, Britain, Japan and Ireland when they abstained from voting is deceptive and hypocritical. These states, which claim to be friends of the Arabs, have chosen not to support a resolution which calls for imposing sanctions on Israel for its decision, which was previously opposed by precisely these states.

Now that the United States had adopted a blatantly hostile stand against the Arab nation and its legitimate rights, it is the right, or better still, it is the duty of the Arabs to define a clear-cut position toward U.S. policy in the area -- a policy encouraging Israeli aggression and blessing expansionist policy.

JORDAN TIMES Editorial

JORDAN TIMES VIEWS U.S. SECURITY COUNCIL VETO

JN230932 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 23 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Woof! Woof!"]

[Text] One thing about the United States Government -- its consistency more than matches its selective lack of morality. It is, of course, no surprise that the Americans vetoed the United Nations Security Council resolution on voluntary sanctions against Israel because of Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The American Govrnment, you will recall, only approves sanctions when sanctions are to be applied against the Soviet Union because of events in Afghanistan and Poland. When the object of sanctions is a little pirate state run by ageing gun-slingers from Eastern Europe and financed by ageing gun-slingers from the wild west, one is supposed to forego sanctions as inappropriate.

The logic of American policy in this respect is, of course, embarrassingly laughable. Our first sympathies go to those American Government officials, at home and abroad, whose job is to explain such things while trying to maintain a straight face. Our second sympathies go to the vast body of American people that has to pay the price for such twisted and bizarre policies.

We are not surprised anymore by such American actions, because the United States had long ago demonstrated that it will more or less approve any Israeli action in the Middle East. But we are surprised by the huge capacity of the American people to endure such prolonged and intense political arm-twisting by the pro-Israeli forces of this world. It is, ultimately, the entire nation called American that suffers and pays the price for the irresponsible actions of elected officials. When the time to pay comes, will we be told by innocent Americans that they did not know what was going on? How much longer will the American people roll over and bark on command?

AD-DUSTUR on Solidarity

JN230912 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Comes After the Veto," AD-DUSTUR says: The Arab battle for the Golan is no longer limited to confronting the Israeli challenge to annex the occupied heights. It has become a fierce and direct confrontation with U.S. policy which protects and consolidates Israeli's aggressive and expansionist plans against the Arab nation. The new dimensions of the battle since the U.S. veto requires a strong, decisive Arab stand which will be able to confront dangers stemming from U.S. use of the veto not because it prevented imposing sanctions on the Zionist entity alone but because it means giving Israel a free hand in the region under the U.S. umbrella.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Thus it has become clear that the nature of the confrontation imposed on the Arabs does not call for condemnation, protests and complaints to the UN Security Council or putting trust in the false promises of this or that capital. It requires instead an Arab stand that will be capable of confrontation stemming from Arab intrinsic strength and Arab ability to defend their rights, territories and to protect their existence. The Arab move to transfer the battle to the UN General Assembly is just a continuation of the diplomatic battle and the maximum we could obtain are nonbinding resolutions in addition to gaining internationl support for the Arab viewpoint and participation in exposing Israel's stand and exposing its greedy and terrorist policy. This would also expose U.S. policy and its effective participation in implementing an Israeli strategy based on aggression and colonial expansion. The emergency meeting of the Arab League Council at the foreign ministers level tomorrow, Sunday, is a step in the right direction if it is supported by real Arab solidarity. The ministers do not possess the power to adopt the required resolutions which must be commensurate with events, especially since the Security Council failed to impose sanctions on Israel because of the U.S. veto. This meeting can only set the atmosphere which will develop the Arab stand on the adoption of strong confrontation stands.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: So that the Arab diplomatic move can have an effective influence and Arab meetings a decisive result, the bases for any Arab move must be true Arab solidarity which will be materialized in a joint Arab action as mentioned in the statement by the responsible source at the Foreign Ministry yesterday. For many years Jordan has called and is still calling on all the Arabs to participate in building solidarity, in establishing bases for joint action and a comprehensive strategy to which all will be committed in order to build Arab capabilities and Arab intrinsic power which alone can preserve Arab rights and defend Arab territory and prevent our nation's enemies from achieving their aggressive and expansionist plans at the expense of our existence, fate and land.

KING HUSAYN LEAVES AMMAN FOR BAHRAIN 23 JAN

JN231305 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Bahrain this morning. Their Highnesses Crown Prince Hasan and Prince Muhammad, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, the chief chamberlain, ranking civilian and military officials saw his majesty off. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath as regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland.

AL-WAZZAN SAYS SARKIS REFUSES TO RENEW TENURE

NC241034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shaifq al-Wazzan has stated that the Lebanese crisis will continue, if the reasons and circumstances that cause it do not disappear.

In an interview to be published by the MONDAY MORNING weekly tomorrow, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We seek presidential elections within a purely constitutional framework and in a sound democratic atmosphere.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said President Sarkis refuses to renew [his term of office] and insists on handing over the responsibility to a new president. The prime minister said that freezing the Arab Followup Committee's resolutions is a serious matter which will have adverse effects in all parts of the Arab world.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added that the U.S. handling of the Lebanese issue is captive to Israeli convulsions and the Middle East crisis. He said that aggression against the south is expected to take place as the time approaches for Israel to settle its dues and face the facts.

PHALANGIST CEDES MILITARY AUTHORITY TO BEIRUT

NC221358 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil today called on the Lebanese authorities to assume security in the eastern areas. He said: Today, we are not turning to the government because we are unable to maintain security in our areas. Previously, we called on the government to enter the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area. Let everyone know that we have succeeded in setting a good example of maintaining security in these areas, which did not reign even in the state's heyday.

All we stipulate, Pierre al-Jumayyil said, is that the responsible authorities must protect the citizens' lives, pride and honor and ward off any attacks and oppression. In such a case, there will be no need for us to unwillingly assume the state's responsibilities. Everyone knows that if we had not hastened to defend ourselves amidst the shellings, killings, assassinations and kidnapings that reigned in Lebanon, the state's forces would not have been able to protect us, or even the state. Furthermore, the state's forces can now enter these areas. The state's forces, however, would not have been able to enter these areas, if they were like the other areas that are under the yoke of lax security and armed alien groups.

Al-Jumayyil added: Despite this, we are not making ourselves the legitimate responsible side for security, because we do not possess the government's legitimacy or immunity, which are the most powerful weapons in its hands whatever its material points of weakness. We have agreed and will continue to agree to halting the shipment of arms and closing the ports, provided that arms to the other organizations is stopped and the other ports and passways are closed. He went on to say: But to agree to a situation whereby a non-Lebanese has rights that a Lebanese does not and that the state fails to ensure the rights of the Lebanese is something that we reject and will not accept.

Al-Jumayyil further said: Thus, taking into account my great confidence in Prime Minister al-Wazzan's patriotism and solemnity, I again place all our resources and potential under his and the state's disposal to begin assuming their tasks and responsibilities on the basis of the slogan that I have often reiterated -- the slogan of a just despot -- and on the basis that the government's forces can shoulder their responsibilities with earnestness and competence, protecting the citizens' lives and rights and safeguarding their territory. The citizens must not again be exposed to killing, and the land where the authorities' forces are deployed must not be exposed to a new occupation.

PRIME MINISTER MOVES TO SECURE PHALANGIST AREAS

NC221154 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister and Interior Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan took an important step at an unscheduled meeting of the Internal Security Council this morning at the governmental palace in the wake of the statement [Phalangist Party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil published in today's newspapers.

At the conclusion of the Internal Security Council meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] Responsible officals should not be surprised or react to surprises. This morning, I read a statement by Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, whom I knew as one of the first builders of independence. I was not surprised today, seeing the shocks and dangers facing the existence and entity of the homeland, to read such a statement by him, which he kindly chose not to call a reaction to what I said on television. In his statement, he announced that, with all his party and Lebanese Front capacities, he is offering to the Lebanese state the facility to assume responsibility for areas where there are Phalangist Lebanese forces.

Of course, I would like to think -- at least this time -- that we are all facing a serious and sincere position because of the call of national duty in these circumstances. I would also like to think that we are not maneuvering, because the homeland no longer can tolerate from us anything but correct, serious work.

On the basis of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil's call, I summoned a meeting of the Internal Security Council today to emphasize the need to accept this statement and for the authorities to shoulder their responsibility in this regard.

Of course, I cannot go into detail, because this is the responsibility of military personnel. I will content myself with saying that I have asked the Lebanese Army to shoulder its responsibility in maintaining security in the areas where it is present and to enable the other legitimate institutions to carry out their duties in the best possible security conditions. I have also called on the internal security forces to shoulder their responsibilities in all their areas as well as in those areas where the Lebanese Army is not present.

Of course, neither I nor they can announce any step we intend to carry out. We have left this until a study is made with the director of public security. The army commander, the commander of the internal security forces and the director of public security have been asked to coordinate among themselves and to carry out the state's responsibilities and impose its effective authority in the areas concerned.

We also hope to be able to proceed with similar steps so that the state's authority can spread to all Lebanese areas.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, has a specific time been set for the assumption of duties?

[Answer] This is part of the details which military personnel will work out through the coordination committee I mentioned. At any rate, we shall meet again on Monday. This means that we expect the military personnel to study the matter quickly. [end recording]

HADDAD ALLOWS POLICE, POSSIBLY TROOPS, IN AREA

NC251006 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The free Lebanon commander, Major Haddad, has been asked whether free Lebanon will offer some concession on the entry of the army and the gendarmes into free Lebanon, similar to what the Phalangists have done by permitting their areas to be handed over to the forces of legitimacy. Major Haddad answered: The circumstances of our area are different from those of the Phalangists. However, to show good intentions and to be consistent with the Phalangists' historic and commendable step, we have decided to permit the Lebanese Government to dispatch gendarmes and to reopen the various gendarmes stations as in the past.

However, regarding the army, Major Haddad added: Our previous stand has been to not allow the army to enter our areas prior to the withdrawal of the last swindler [Palestinian] or Syrian soldier from Lebanon. But today, we shall allow this army to enter our areas after it is actually deployed from the capital up to the borders of our state and after it succeeds in preventing the presence of any weapons in its area of deployment other than the weapons in its hands.

On his view of the reason behind Syria's request for the postponement of the Arab foreign ministers meeting to 7 February, Major Haddad said: This is the second time that Syria has requested the postponement of the meeting. The reason for this is that Syria wants to procrastinate until the Golan question dies with time because the Syrian authorities agreed on the annexation after receiving the price of the Golan.

Meanwhile, Major Haddad has asked all the citizens of free Lebanon in particular, and all those who concerned with Lebanon in general, to observe 1 minute today to implore God almighty for rain in Lebanon out of compassion for the Lebanese who have been affected.

BUTRUS DEPARTS BEIRUT FOR DAMASCUS TALKS

NC231014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Minister Fu'ad Butrus left Beirut before noon today for Damascus for talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and other Syrian officials. These talks are a continuation of the talks which were held last Sunday when Minister Khaddam visited the Republican Palace in Beirut. The talks will deal with issues of mutual interest on the Lebanese and regional levels.

BUTRUS DELIVERS AL-ASAD MESSAGE TO SARKIS

NC231752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] At 1800 today, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus returned to Beirut from Damascus and immediately went to B'abda Palace where he briefed President Sarkis on the results of his discussions in the Syrian capital. He handed President Sarkis a message from President al-Asad.

In Damascus, Minister Butrus held a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at 1300 today. During the meeting he handed him a message from President Sarkis.

After the meeting, a Syrian official source said that President al-Asad emphasized to Minister Butrus Syria's readiness to continue its efforts to safeguard the Lebanese people's unity and territorial integrity, to ward off perils threatening it, and to strengthen the endeavors aimed at achieving national detente, which constitutes the sound basis for solving Lebanon's current difficulties.

The source also said that the discussions dealt with the general conditions in Lebanon and the area and the Lebanese-Syrian relations in light of recent developments in the Arab area and the threats that the Arabs -- particularly Syria and Lebanon -- are being exposed to.

Minister Butrus met with his Syrian counterpart, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, at the Foreign Ministry this morning. They had talks which dealt with Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights and the decisions that the Arab Foreign Ministers Council might take.

Minister Butrus' talks in Damascus on this topic are taking place in his capacity as the head of the Arab group for the current session. The discussions also touched upon reinforcing the Lebanese position against the Israeli plan in the south and the Lebanese visualization, drawn up by Ambassadors Tuwayni, Dib and Isma'il, to be submitted to the Arab miniauthority. It is known that the Lebanese working paper includes a number of political, military, informational and economic aspects.

BEIRUT REPORTS ISRAELIS HIT LEBANESE FISHERMEN

NC232121 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] The national news agency's correspondent in southern Lebanon reported a short time ago that Israel tonight made a naval attack on several Lebanese fishermen inside Lebanese territorial waters near the port of Tyre, sinking their boats and seriously wounding two fishermen, Joseph Qatra and Yusuf Fakhuri, who were removed to a Tyre field hospital.

The details of this attack, according to the fishermen who were able to swim to shore, are that they went fishing in seven boats. They were intercepted by a large Israeli naval ship and several gunboats, which opened fire with rockets and missiles. Several boats were hit and one of them sank immediately; another boat was able to reach the coast but it sank there; the rest of the boats were damaged.

This new Israeli attack is considered the first of the kind in this area since the cease-fire.

PROMINENT PALESTINIAN LEADER ATTACKED IN CAMP

NC220812 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0656 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Brother struggler 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the PLO Central Committee and member of the Palestine National Council and of the PLO Central Council, suddenly came under heavy gunfire on Tuesday evening, 19 January, as he entered the Burj al-Barajinah Camp [in Beirut]. A bullet entered his back and his right lung and chest. Two shells were then fired at the car he was travelling in. Ghanim, who was hospitalized, is now undergoing treatment.

An offical PLO spokesman has announced that this criminal act constitutes an evil, deliberate attempt to trigger a bloody conflict among the allied sides in the nationalist areas.

The spokesman said: The unity of the comrades in arms and the protection of the Palestinian revolution and of the Lebanese National Movement and the security of the masses prompt us to urge all sides in the nationalist areas to bring to task all infiltrators who are playing with fire.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ON JORDANIAN INFILTRATORS

JN221248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1218 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] An Interior Ministry spokesman has stated the following: At 1330 yesterday, 21 January 1982, armed elements infiltrated from Jordanian territory and ambushed a Syrian military patrol inside Syria. The incident resulted in the martyrdom of the patrol's commander, Sgt 'Abd al-Wahhab at-Turbah, and in the wounding of recruit Jawad al-Ahamd. The armed elements then withdrew to Jordanian territory under the cover of the fire from Jordanian troops stationed in (Tallat ad-Dallah) opposite the Syrian villages of al-Qusayr.

This serious incident, committed by the Jordanian authorities as our country is preoccupied with confronting Zionist expansionist designs, explains once again the role of these authorities. We hold the Jordanian authorities responsible for this incident.

USSR CHIEF OF STAFF TO VISIT SYRIA SOON

JN231742 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources have stated that a Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, will arrive in Damascus soon for talks aimed at strengthening the military capability of the Syrian Armed Forces. The sources expalined that this visit will be a continuation of talks Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had during his recent visit to Moscow in which it was agreed to strengthen military cooperation, including supplying Syrai with sophisticated Soviet weapons.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM TO ATTEND UN SESSION

JN241236 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will personally participate in the emergency session of the UN General Assembly in New York next thursday to discuss Israels decision to annex the Golan.

Reporting this, diplomatic sources in Damascus added that Khaddam would deliver a speech to the assembly explaining all the implications of the Israeli decision and the impact of this issue on the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Khaddam will also hold talks with the UN secretary general and the heads of delegations, including some Arab foreign ministers.

It seems that Khaddam's participation in the UN General Assembly session is a primary reason for Syria's requesting that the Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting scheduled to take place in Tunis Tuesday be postponed to 7 February.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

Khaddam, Butrus Statements

JN232029 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1820 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Fu'ad Butrus concluded his short visit to Damascus, arriving this morning and departing for Beirut at 1615 this afternoon.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made a statement to the press. Asked about the nature of the coming phase in Lebanon in light of the postponement of the followup committee meeting, Khaddam said that the coming phase should not be linked to the convening of the committee meeting. We all, inside and outside the committee, are trying to direct the coming phase in Lebanon toward national detente and the coming phase in Lebanon toward national detente and the beginning of a new era that will help our brother Lebanese restore their natural life. Therefore, within this framework, we should not consider the postponement of the committee's meeting or any other activity.

Khaddam asserted that Syria has done and will continue to do everything so the brother Lebanese can rest assured that sister Syria will stand at their side and back their security and stability.

Asked whether there would be any new suggestions following the U.S. veto, Khaddam said that we will propose to the Arab foreign ministers a new concept for confronting the situation in order to increase our potential to face this grave situation.

Asked about the impact of developments in the Golan on the situation in southern Lebanon, Khaddam stressed that the nature of the Arab-Israeli struggle has the same dimensions. Therefore, one cannot isolate this or that problem from the rest of the struggle.

In conclusion, Khaddam said: The enemy is still continuing its aggression in the Golan, southern Lebanon and the territories it has been occupying since 1948.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus also made statements to the press prior to his departure from Damascus. Butrus said that he had discussed with President al-Asad and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam a number of the current issues in the Arab and Lebanese arenas. He said: Talks during these two meetings focused on the Golan annexation and on Arab and international measures that should be taken to repel this flagrant aggression and confront the U.S. stance in the Security Council. Talks also dealt with southern Lebanon, the dangers encompassing it and the urgent need for drawing up a unified Arab strategy to avoid any other aggression and to implement UN Security Souncil Resolution No 425 and annexes on southern Lebanon. We also discussed Syrian-Lebanese relations.

Fu'ad Butrus added: Our opinions were identical regarding the importance of exerting every possible effort to improve the situation in Lebanon and increase opportunities to bring about a national detente, which will certainly depend on security conditions. He asserted that, in light of Syria's relations with Lebanon, Syria can help to achieve national detente, if it is asked to do so. Syria has shown complete readiness to [words indistinct] establish Lebanese detente so Lebanon can enjoy stability again and recover from its current ordeal. Butrus expressed the hope that Lebanon's future will be distinguished by the achievement of security and political detente, stressing that Syrian officials join him in this hope and that they are all working for it.

Asked about the coming Arab foreign ministers meeting in Tunis, Butrus said that the Arab countries would participate at the appropriate levels in the meetings of the UN General Assembly due to open next week. As for the Arab League meeting, I think that it will convene following the UN General Assembly meeting. Generally speaking, Butrus said, the Arab countries are very much concerned about everything related to the meetings of the UN General Assembly and the Golan Heights issue.

Replying to another question, Butrus said that Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis may meet any time in view of circumstances and common interests.

Report on Meetings

JN231723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1300 today Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Fu'ad Butrus conveyed a message from Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the general state of affairs in Lebanon and the region as well as the fraternal relations between Syria and Lebanon.

The two sides reviewed the political and security situation in Lebanon and the latest developments in the Arab region in light of the threats aimed against the Arab homeland, particularly Syria and Lebanon.

Talks also focused on the Israeli threats against southern Lebanon. Within this framework, the two sides exchanged views regarding the requested Arab action to face these dangers and threats. President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated Syria's keen desire to follow up its efforts in order to maintain the unity of Lebanon, its people and territories, repel all the dangers threatening it and back the ongoing effort to bring about national detente, which constitutes a solid and sound ground to end Lebanon's current difficulties.

The president asked Fu'ad Butrus to convey a reply message to President Ilyas Sarkis.

Fu'ad Butrus left Damascus for Beirut at 1615 this afternoon following a 1-day visit to Syria. He was seen off by a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Earlier today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, hosted a luncheon banquet at Ash-Sharq Club in honor of Minister Fu'ad Butrus. The banquet was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state and foreign affairs; Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister; and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

SANA REVIEWS PRESS REACTION TO U.S. UN VETO

JN221145 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0920 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jan (SANA) -- Commentaries in today's papers deal with Washington's aggressive step. TISHRIN says the United States attaches no importance to and disdains Arabs, since it regards them as people who utter threats but do not act and who talk about solidarity but do not achieve it.

The paper points out that the U.S. stand is not only in line with the Zionist aggression but also encourages excesses in Israel's criminal acts. It states that the U.S. veto represents a war against the Arabs, adding that only when the Arabs unify their ranks and confront this declared U.S. war will they be following a sound course in deterring the Zionist enemy and wresting back their territories and usurped rights.

In another country, TISHRIN says that this is not the first time that Washington has protected Israel's aggression and saved Israel from denounciation, sanctions and expulsion from the United Nations. Indeed, the paper points out, the Security Council's records are full of Washington's defiance of world public opinion.

The paper adds that Washington convicted itself by using the veto to protect falsehood, thus proving once again that it stands alongside aggression and scorns the Arab nation's just and legitimate rights.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the decision to annex the Golan and the U.S. veto are really two faces of one aggressive step, which constitutes a defiance of the whole international com nity and a violation of the UN Charter and resolutions.

It adds that the U.S. protectin of the Zionist aggression constitutes a grave precedent whose price will be paid by the world, if the members of the international community do not confront the aggression and its protector before it is too late.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: Syria and the Arab nation are aware that the liberation of Arab territory -- and the Golan is part of this territory -- is neither dependent on a law issued by Israel nor on a veto used by the United States. Rather, the issue pertains to the balance of powers, our will and absolute determination to [word indistinct] all the necessary prerequisites for defeating the aggression and waging the battle of liberation.

AL-BA'TH asserts that Washington's veto proves its determination to prevent the international community from adopting any measures to end the Zionist aggression -- which treatens the peace and security of the Middle East and the whole world.

It adds that in all arrogance, the United States showed its complete complicity with Israel in the latter's aggressive and expansionist practices, pointing out that this leaves no room for explanation or justification by any of those who are still wagering on the U.S. stand.

AL-BA'TH concludes: This veto should point the Arab nation toward the necessary alternative, mobilizing all potentials to confront the United States and its tool, Israel. Such a confrontation must begin with striking at U.S. interests in the region in a way that proves our nation's determination to wage a struggle through using all the potentials, in order to put an end to the aggression and regain usurped rights.

STATE MINISTER RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

JN241556 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 24 Jan (SANA) -- Faruq ash-Shar' minister of state for foreign affairs, received here today the Australian Labor Party delegation which is currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command.

During the meeting, Ash-Shar' talked about the seriousness of the decision taken by the Zionist enemy to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the gravity of the U.S. stand supprting the Zionist enemy's decision.

The Australian Labor Party leader asserted his understanding of our just cause, his party's opposition to the aggressive Israeli decision to annex the occupied Syrian Heights and its commitment to UN resolutions.

The leader of the delegation announced the Labor Party's opposition to the Australian Government's decision to send military forces to Sinai, pointing out that his party had noted against this provocative decision.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE TO RECONSIDER MIDEAST MEETING

JN221433 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The general secretariat of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] has received a cable from Franz Karasek, secretary general of the Council of Europe, saying that the visit the political committee of the council's parliamentary assembly will pay to the Middle East will be reconsidered. This cable is considered a postive response to Arab contacts aimed at preventing the political committee's scheduled meeting in Jerusalem, particularly to the memorandum the Syrian People's Assembly speaker sent to the Council of Europe. This memorandum said that the visit would be submitted to the APU and that it would have a negative effection Arab-European relations.

The Zionist authorities' annexation of the Golan has put the European political committee in an embarrassing situation after its decision to meet in the Knesset, which approved the agressive law against Syrain territory. Meanwhile, the APU's council, which will meet in Kuwait at the end of this month, will discuss the dimensions of this decision and the appropriate measures to prevent such meetings in occupied Jerusalem in the future.

SALAH JADID GROUP ACCUSED OF COUP ATTEMPT

NC240957 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Reports say that Salah Jadid's group has been accused of attempting the recent abortive coup. As a result 117 officers have been arrested.

BEGIN RECEIVES 'FRIENDLY' REPLY FROM REAGAN

TA221828 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Begin received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan today. This is an answer to the message Begin sent the U.S. President a few days ago and it was transmitted by U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis.

Our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ran, has learned that the message opens with the words "Dear Menahem" and concludes with, "Yours, Ron." Our correspondent has further learned that this is exceptionally friendly and intimate wording.

In his letter the U.S. President refers to the talks U.S. Secretary of State Haig conducted in Israel and reacts favorably to the Israeli proposal for a memorandum of principles on the autonomy issue. The President expresses the hope that the U.S. secretary of state's visit to the region next week will lead to positive results concerning the continued negotiations.

U.S. CONFIRMS HALTING ADVANCE AID PAYMENTS

TA222116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. State Department has confirmed that the administration had stopped the custom of making advance economic aid payments to Israel, but it denies this has anything to do with the Golan Law. In answer to a question, the State Department spokesman in Washington said that until now it was customary to transfer the economic aid payments to Israel before the date stipulated in the aid law. From now on, Israel will be treated like any other country receiving aid from the United States.

In Jerusalem, a treasury spokesman denied this afternoon a report in MA'ARIV that the United States is deferring economic aid payments as further punishment for the annexation of the Golan. The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem stated that nothing is known about the delay in the economic aid.

EGYPT'S 'ALI INTERVIEWED ON PLO, PEACE PROCESS

TA231025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on interview with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Cairo; date not given -- recorded; 'Ali's answers in English]

[Text] [Schiffer] Kamal Hasan 'Ali is responsible for implementing the peace with Israel. He was in charge of this under President as-Sadat and since the latter's assassination he has become the real successor as far as the implementation of the peace treaty is concerned. If the Sinai evacuation is completed on time, this will be to his credit; his prestige will rise and his solid status will become stronger. If, God forbid, something should go wrong, the accusing finger will be pointed at him.

In the course of negotiations with the Israelis, the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister has become optimistic with regard to the future of bilateral relations. Two years ago he candidly said: For generations I had viewed you Israelis as the enemy endangering our existence. President as-Sadat's move has changed my conceptions. More than in the past Kamal Hasan 'Ali is today prepared to paint a rosy future. When one talks about the future with Egyptian notables, reference is always made to the post-April 1982 period, the period following the completion of the Sinai withdrawal.

At the end of the week I met Minister 'Ali in his Cairo office of the Foreign Ministry. He wanted to know whether I felt a change in the Egyptian public's attitude toward Israel since the peace process began in 1977. The answer is yes. Egypt radiates friendship toward Israel. Tell this to your listeners. 'Ali requested. Concluding his talks with Defense Minister Sharon he says that there are no problems in Israeli-Egyptian relations.

['Ali] I would agree that this was a historical success and I think that it is just a promotion of the relations between our two countries. We see now no problems about the normalization, no problems about the final arrangements for the withdrawal from the rest of Sinai. This proves very well that the relations will develop more and more.

[Question] The Eygptian political leaders wish to sooth Israel's fears: The resumption of relations with the Arab world will not be at your expense. This is our firm stand and we do not intend to deviate from it.

[Answer] After the death of late President as-Sadat and in the referendum of the presidency of President Husni Mubarak, the whole Egyptians voted against the terror and for the continuation of the peace process. So, when we deal with the Egyptian-Arab relations, we always confirm that our process will continue on the Camp David accord basis. If the relations with the Arab world is to be resumed, this will be on this basis and no other basis at all.

[Question] In electing President Mubarak Egypt has asserted its opposition to terror and voted in favor of the continued process of reconciliation. If relations with the Arab world are renewed, this will be solely on the basis of the Camp David accords and no other basis at all.

However, if in everything pertaining to bilateral relations the voices heard in Egypt are certain and direct, this does not however apply to the issue that will dominate the Israeli-U.S.-Egyptian deliberations in the coming months: a solution to the Palestinian problem. Egypt bares its teeth and uses the clear name: the PLO. Minister 'Ali calls for mutual recognition between Israel, the PLO and the Palestinians. These are the facts of life, he says. Most of the West Bank mayors are PLO representatives. The PLO does have a role in the peace process. The final step, the solution to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, should be determined by Israel, the PLO and the Palestinians as well as, of course, the parties to the Camp David accords -- Egypt and the United States.

[Answer] As we remember, the late President as-Sadat last August called for a mutual recognition between Egypt, between -- I mean Israel and the PLO and the Palestinians. This is also our view and will continue to be, because, as we know, the PLO has a role in this whole process. You yourselves in Israel quite well know that most of the mayors are PLO representatives. So, this is the fact of life and we have to live with it. We have to try, both together, to solve the problem of the autonomy and the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza as a forward step for the comprehensive peace settlement.

[Question] Self-determination, a state -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali is not deterred from using these terms. During the Cairo visit of French Foreign Minister Cheysson he said he could not understand how the Middle East map could not include a Palestinian state.

I said then that the Egyptian leaders spoke of the Palestinian issue in a categorical manner this past week. In his talks, Ari'el Sharon occasionally reacted by saying: Forget it. However, they did not accept his suggestion.

[Answer] You know we have a bureau for the PLO. This was quite clear right from the beginning. The representatives in this office are still here. So the contact is there all the time.

[Question] The Egyptian foreign minister talks of autonomy as a first step toward self-determination for the Palestinians. What is his view of autonomy?

[Answer] The real autonomy is the transfer of the responsibilities of the Military Government in the West Bank and Gaza to the Palestinians, including east Jerusalem.

[Question] Categorically stated then: the transfer of all powers and responsibilities of the military authorities to the self-administration authorities and this must also include east Jerusalem. Will the parties reach agreement on autonomy? There is no certainty about this. The Egyptians turn to the United States which, in their opinion, is the only one that can pressure Israel to change its positions. However, when Kamal Hasan 'Ali was asked about this he answered: This is not our way. Just as Egypt did not agree to any pressure, so we do not ask that this which we dislike be done to another.

[Answer] Never does Egypt like one to be pressed or Egypt to be pressed. So what we do not like we do not like for the others, too. So, it is a matter of cooperation in solving the problem among the three parties who signed the Camp David accord.

[Question] Innumerable issues connected with Israel have recently been included on the agenda of Kamal Hasan 'Ali who turned 61 this past week: talks with the U.S .secretary of state on Israel, Sharon's visit to Cairo and on 21 January, a Cabinet meeting which was mostly dedicated to the conclusions reached on implementing the last phase of withdrawal and on normalization of relations with Israel.

Minister 'Ali is sensitive about the criticism leveled at Egypt by Israeli personalities. This past week Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sason wanted to draw 'Ali's attention to a positive editorial written in AL-AHRAM. Did you see this paper this morning? he asked 'Ali. What has happened, the latter replied, was something again written against you? No, Sason answered, this time it is an editorial in favor of the conclusions reached in the talks with Defense Minister Sharon.

Everything in Egypt is oriented toward 26 April. There will be celebrations in both the southern and northern parts of the Sinai. Here, perhaps for the first time, 'Ali announces that Egypt will ask Israel to participate in these events:

[Answer] On this occasion there will be an official celebration only and very local ones in North Sinai and South Sinai Governorates. Of course, there will be some other contacts with the Israeli Government and the Israeli people as well right after that, to promote the idea that we have to celebrate together, that we have completed, in full, all the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. We have achieved a full peace between our two countries which we have, both of us, to celebrate.

[Question] We shall celebrate the complete implementation of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, 'Ali says. We have achieved full peace between the two countries. The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister is aware of the difficulties the Israeli Government is facing in Yamit. The radio broadcasts are received in his office. He regrets the phenomena emerging there.

[Answer] Well, actually I am sorry that some people in Israel think that way, because it is in the benefit of both countries, of both nations and both peoples that peace will be implemented in full. But I am quite sure that the Israeli Government will be able to end this conflict which is completely internal, I know. On the other hand, I would like that the Yamit people will think of the bilateral relations and the cooperation between the two nations who are neighbors and are living side by side.

[Question] The benefit is mutual and the Israeli Government will know how to deal with the Yamit problem. President Mubarak and Defense Minister Sharon agreed in their talk this past week that the tone of the two parties' declarations should be lowered. President Mubarak said that the Arab world does not believe that Egypt will receive the entire Sinai but peace will be achieved then and additional countries will join.

At the end of the interview Kamal Hasan 'Ali again talks of the future:

[Answer] Believe me, and this I am quite sure is the feeling of any Egyptian, that when the rest of Sinai will be handed over to Egypt, that the whole Egyptians will feel very relaxed vis-a-vis the relations with Israel. The promotion of the cooperation between our two countries will move forward more speedier than we have in the past 2 years. Of course, the past 2 years were very busy with the delegations from Egypt and from Israel organizing everything concerning the relations, the implementation of the treaty, the withdrawal and so on. But after that, our effort will be directed to the development of the relations rather than to putting the basis only. So we consider what we have achieved already is the basis of the forthcoming future relations between our two countries.

[Question] What has been achieved to date is only a basis for what will happen in Isreali-Egyptian relations. On this Cairo is saying: With God's will.

Ben-Elisar Comments

TA221610 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 22 Jan -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has made a statement that should be taken seriously. He has said that the PLO will be a party to the autonomy negotiations. This statement runs counter to the Camp David agreements. The PLO will not be considered as a party to these negotiations or any other negotiations and this has been stated categorically." This was said by Chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, in a lecture at the Tel Aviv commercial-industrial club today.

Dr Ben-Elisar added in this context: "I heard that MK Yosi Sarid rushed to express his willingness to meet with Yasir 'Arafat provided there is a readiness for mutual recognition of the right to self-determination of both peoples. Gratitude should indeed be extended to Yosi Sarid for joining Me'ir Wilner and Rakah, for what he said reflects their views precisely. Do the people of Israel need 'Arafat's recognition on the matter of the right to self-determination?"

Earlier in this lecture Dr Ben-Elisar said that 26 April 1982 will not be easy for Israel. Nonetheless, this day will come since Israel signed a peace treaty binding it to hand the entire Sinai over to Egypt. "Despite the declarations made in Egypt and which give rise to concern, I believe Egypt has a basic interest in maintaining peace. Therefore, peace will last," he emphasized, adding that the Camp David accords are far from denying Israel the freedom of settlement. It is true that an attempt was made to ban the establishment of settlements but the attempt failed and we will continue to settle openly, he clarified, noting that the Egyptians were aware of this when the accords were signed. "Let not the Egyptian foreign minister today try to open up new paths which will supposedly lead to a solution. At this point he may only close up existing channels."

On the Egyptian foreign minister's announcement that the Cairo PLO office had never been closed, the former ambassador to Egypt said: "We know where this office is located. It should not be forgotten that this is the same PLO whose terrorist members murdered the Cyprus-based editor of AL-AHRAM -- a personal friend of President as-Sadat. This is the same PLO that occasionally injects terrorists, infiltrators and arms into our territory, and we will take note of this." Nevertheless, Dr Ben-Elisar added, peace will last even after the Sinai evacuation since this peace is important to both countries.

The head of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee brought several basic truths to the Americans' attention: "Indivisible Jerusalem is to Israel what the Nile is to Egypt. There is no Egypt without the Nile, and there is no Israeli people without Jerusalem. These are facts of life that should not be compromised, just as our presence in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, the Golan Law should not be compromised."

'Political Circles' Remarks

TA240629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Concern was expressed in Jerusalem at the end of the week with various utterances by senior Egyptian Government officials on the issue of the autonomy. According to political circles in Jerusalem, the statements of foreign minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in an interview with Jerusalem radio at the end of the week regarding the need for including the PLO in the negotiations and in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians absolutely contradict the Camp David accords. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the evaluations rife in Israel regarding the trends reflected in the Egyptian statements.

Why do they talk this way? One could ironically enumerate three reasons for the outpouring of declarations in Cairo regarding the inclusion of the PLO in the autonomy talks and in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians: First, they have always talked that way. President as-Sadat in his address to the Knesset in November 1977, later in negotiations at Camp David and now, in the autonomy talks the Egyptians have been using the same formulations.

Political circles in Jerusalem voiced another assessment: The remarks of Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who called for a mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO, were mainly aimed at improving Egypt's image in the Arab world prior to the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai lest it be accused of neglecting the Palestinian cause and of being narrow minded, namely, we have received our share and that is it.

The third evaluation voiced in Jerusalem is that the Egyptians are aware that the United States definitely intends to exert pressure on the sides to reach a declaration of principles on the autonomy prior to the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai. Israel and Egypt will be called upon to make concessions and to moderate their positions. According to this evaluation, Egypt is hardening its position before it is forced by the United States to make changes in the negotiations to enable the achievement of any kind of agreement before April.

Basically, the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt clearly arranged relations between the two countries, with the exception of the Palestinian issue. The formulations in the Camp David accords enable each side to maintain its fundamental positions, the ones it subscribed to before the opening of negotiations.

ARI'EL SHARON INTERVIEWED ON TALKS IN EGYPT

TA221120 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Jan 82 pp 17, 34

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by Cairo correspondent Arye Egozi: "President Mubarak Told Me: It Is Difficult To Obtain an Immediate Concession from Begin, But What He Undertakes, He Always Carries Through" -- Cairo, apparently 19 January]

[Text] The night Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's political talks in Egypt ended, after the meeting with President Husni Mubarak and after the dinner with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State Butrus Ghali, he was able to sum up the political deliberations he had held and his impressions of the trip through Sinai and the meeting with Egyptian military and administrative personnel.

I asked Mr Sharon about his opinion of what will happen after 26 April, how the evacuation will affect Egypt's policy toward Israel and if he expects Egypt to renew its relations with the Soviet Union and return to the arms of the Soviets.

Defense Minister: In my opinion, Egypt will not return to the arms of the Soviets. Such a possibility appears to me to be very distant. For years Egypt was under Soviet influence, under Soviet control, and those years are remembered in Cairo as notorious. Those were very difficult years for Egypt. In my estimation, their attempt to communicate with the United States is undoubtedly far more serious than any thoughts of returning to the arms of the Soviets. As far as the Arab countries are concerned, in my view Israel has no reason to fear an Egyptian rapprochement with the Arab countries and it should not issue warnings about this matter. It is not our business. Our business is to take Egypt out of the circle of wars with Israel and, in my estimation, we have succeeded in this. Egypt the great and powerful, Egypt the main axis of the Arab countries, is no longer in the circle of war. This is the greatest achievement for both Egypt and Israel. The Egyptian position is that a renewal of the ties with the Arab world will not harm the peaceful relations with Israel. On the contrary, perhaps it would even be a moderating factor. Perhaps it will be possible to moderate the Arab world through Egypt. In any event, President Mubarak told me that Egypt's relations with Israel will not change because of this.

Question: During your talks with President Mubarak, were issues connected with Israel's relations with other Arab countries raised? Did you talk about the situation in the north?

Defense Minister: On my initiative, I asked to explain the situation in Lebanon to the President of Egypt. That country is in a very complicated state, starting with the political problem of establishing a legitimate government in Lebanon, a government that would sign a peace treaty with Israel, and going on to the disturbing factors -- the Syrian conquest and the presence of terrorist organizations' armed forces. There are about 15,000-20,000 armed terrorists in Lebanon, as well as the military and political commands of the terrorist organizations. Of course I raised the problem originating in the reinforcement of the terrorist organizations. I emphasized that the cease-fire and calm in the north have been put in jeopardy because of this activity. I said that a military action in the north would not be on Israel's initiative and I explained to President Mubarak that Israel would not attack Lebanon unless the terrorists opened fire or if it opened fire on the civilian population. Then Israel would react very speedily and not as it did in July 1981. However, I told President Mubarak that in contrast to the usual way, this time we have not concealed our army's movements northward.

The president commented that as soon as he saw the army movements on television, he understood that the objective was deterrence. As a former military man he knew how to interpret the significance of this move. I told the president we have no intention to act unless we are attacked and I explained our position very well, as I did in talks with U.S. representatives.

Question: Did you talk unambiguously with the president of Egypt?

Defense Minister: In my opinion, in order to maintain correct relations, relations that will continue to develop, the feeling of confidence must be strengthened on both sides and future surprises must be prevented. In my view, the picture of what may be created must be constantly and clearly represented, and therefore I raised this issue. I presented the problem and explained it. I emphasized that we have no intention to attack, and if this occurs, it will be against our will. Ever since I started my contacts with the Egyptians, I have behaved in this way -- not disclosing military plans but also not surprising them, but incorporating them in the problems confronting us. This is the main component in building relations of trust and I believe that my relations with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali are gaining a great deal from the mutual respect and trust. Therefore, we succeeded quickly in reaching conclusions in our talks and bringing to implementation issues discussed in the past, such as the passage of land mail via Sinai, the traffic of trucks along the main artery, the opening of a border station in Sharm ash-Shaykh to Israeli shipping. When I came to Egypt, I first met with Minister 'Ali. I explained the problems and proposals to him so that there would be no surprises during the deliberations. After that I brought the issue to the committee. From time to time we held further consultations and I must attribute the achievements we made to the good spirit, the understanding and the trust.

Question: Did you inform other Egyptian elements as well of Israeli apprehensions over developments in the north?

Defense Minister: I briefed Egyptian representatives here about the decisions adopted by the Cabinet on this matter. Naturally I divulged no classified details, but the Egyptians know that Israel will not be engaging in exchanges of artillery fire with the terrorists. Hence, if anything happens in the north I think it will not affect a continued fostering of relations with Egypt. In my view, the mutual trust has considerable weight in creating a picture of likely developments. And that trust is likely to influence the Egyptian reaction if we are forced to undertake an operation in the north.

Question: What do you see as the chief accomplishment in the talks?

Defense Minister: In my view, point 12 in the summary is most important. That paragraph allows us to dismantle installations in the Yamit district after the withdrawal. This means that there is no need to rush and no need for any confrontation in the field. The Egyptian consent allowing us to dismantle after 26 April will prevent the hard struggles that would be liable to occur there in the months remaining until the evacuation. On the other hand, the abandonment of valuable equipment, worth hundreds of millions of shekels, will be prevented. I told the Egyptians that the dismantling operations are likely to last for about 3 months, and it was determined that the special arrangements involving the transit of vehicles and technicians would be examined. In my view, this is one of the most important achievements of this visit.

Question: And what about the islands of Sanafir and Tiran?

Defense Minister: On that issue there is a mutual Egyptian-Israeli understanding that stipulates that the islands are in "Area C." Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt has no objection to the establishment of a permanent position or an observation post on Tiran island. At the same time, they were reemphasizing Egypt's sovereignty over the straits. The arrangement regarding the permanent MFO observation post should give Israel security in everything connected to the freedom of shipping. There was no dispute on this subject, since it is explicitly mentioned in the military agreement, and there are no doubts in that regard.

Question: The third sensitive subject had to do with Rafah and Elat, and everything deriving from the demarcation of the new frontier. How do you evaluate the arrangements in those matters?

Defense Minister: We raised the Rafah issue out of humanitarian reasons, seeking a solution that would not cause a destruction of houses and, hopefully, also prevent any new displacements of persons. The Egyptians agreed with us that difficulties for the population in Rafah ensuing from the demarcation should be minimized. On that issue we did a great deal of preparatory ground work. We have lists of buildings, of ownerships, and I hope next week an arrangement will be found for this subject. The two countries will not be faced with circumstances necessitating a population explusion. There is a new proposal by Butrus Ghali, and it will be examined.

Question: There were reports in the press alleging that the Egyptians are making their stands more intransigent. Israeli Cabinet members have deplored this, and other government representatives have warned of a possible change in the Egyptian line. A great deal is being said about the fears of what may be expected after the evacuation. How do you feel about this matter?

Defense Minister: I think talk about the difficulties is more a psychological than a practical matter. I did not perceive any manifestations of unfriendliness in the course of my visit. Not in Al-'Arish, not along the trail throught Sinai, not in the town of Suez or in the meetings we had in Cairo. The receptions we have been given could have shown you as well that the atmosphere is warm and friendly. President Mubarak has reiterated time and again Egypt's commitment to the peace process. He noted his intention to puruse this path. He said there was only one way -- the way of peace. This is approximately what President Mubarak said: "One can only go this way, as this is the only way Israel has agreed to go. There have been very many UN resolutions regarding Israel, but they have not been implemented, because you Israelis were no party to them. The peace is the first subject on which both countries took a commitment upon themselves, and they will implement it for two reasons: first, because it is their obligation, second, because they have an interest in this way." This is what President Mubarak told me.

There are, of course, apprehensions and voices that are audible from both sides. The president of Egypt also discussed those statements, saying that whereas in Egypt the media attack Israel, in Israel the strong statements come from persons in the administration. I raised the attacks in the press, and I explained of course that because of the character of our regime, because of political, social and coalition commitments, and because of meetings of party executives, people tend to express themselves. President Mubarak expressed his view that everything must be done to reduce the sharpness of those statements, to decrease bitterness and apprehensions, and point out the positive changes.

Question: Are you at peace in that regard? Do you think that the peace process will continue?

Defense Minister: I have always believed that the Egyptians will continue the peace process even after 26 April. At a meeting in Alexandria last August, I made it clear that nothing would enrage Israel more than a change in Egypt's stand after 26 April. In my opinion, the Egyptians have opted for the road of peace. I am not saying that they necessarily view things with Israeli eyes, but on the main issue our positions are the same. I believe both sides will adhere to the agreement. President Mubarak has emphasized time and again that Egypt will not change its stand after the evacuation. The tension prevailing today is understandable, but the Egyptians are also apprehensive that Israel might not evacuate the Sinai. And every side has reasons of its own. I believe our relations may gain momentum. I discussed this with the Egyptians, including Minister 'Ali, and they said the relations will gain considerable momentum after the evacuation.

Question: Do the Egyptians now understand Israel's problems better, the domestic pressures and confrontions we have?

Defense Minister: It is now clear to Egypt that Israel cannot be subjected to pressures. We made this clear to them frequently. The Egyptians and the Americans are well aware that pressures will not help and Israel will do nothing that contrary to the commitments it assumed. I already mentioned what President Mubarak said about Israel and the UN resolutions. I have no doubt that they understand that pressures will not help. President Mubarak spoke about the prime minister and said: to get something from the prime minister, to get a concession from him, is a formidable, almost impossible task. But if Mr Begin undertakes a commitment, he will always honor it.

Question: Mr Sharon, you went to Egypt by land. This is not the first time for you. Why did you want to go by car?

Defense Minister: I love the desert. I love to see the desert, in which I spent many a year, but the trip had another meaning, too. It was important to substantiate our self-confidence, to realize what the security components are that Israel received as a result of the peace treaty with Egypt, and I am referring to the 150 km-wide buffer zone. We may be acquainted with the situation, but when you see these things with your own eyes, then even one who is well informed and knows the territory well cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that there will be in Sinai a 150 km-wide buffer zone. We shall on no account make any concessions in this matter. Any possible violation will be dealt by us with the utmost gravity. We made this clear to the other party in a most unambiguous manner. That area gives Israel those precious hours it needs in the event of a conflagration to mobilize the reserves. And I am saying all this while estimating that peace between us and Egypt will be maintained. Peace is a developing process. The signing of an agreement is a most important act, but it is only a one-time act. The peace process is a continuing one that has to be built layer by layer. That is why I chose to be impressed with what is happening in Sinai, to see Jabal Libni empty, to have a look at the Yu'alliq and Magharah, at the area of Umm Khushayb. When you see those sites and the area that is open, and the fortifications that are absent, then this is important.

Question: Regarding further contacts: Egypt and Israel differ on every issue pertaining to the autonomy talks. Was the matter discussed in the talk with President Mubarak?

Defense Minister: The autonomy issue was broached by me only in one connection: I said our position is that Egypt and Israel should conclude and sign the agreement as soon as possible. The Cabinet did not set a date either. An early date has been mentioned. This was the only thing I said. The Egyptian position, as presented by President Mubarak, is that Israel can be confident that Egypt's position will remain unchanged after the evacuation. They see no urgency about the signing of the agreement, since in their view the relationship will not change after the evacuation.

I would like to add something before we conclude this interview, something about the cooperation between the Defense Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This cooperation is crucial for success. After many years, after 25 years, perhaps, there is cooperation between these two ministries. There is joint work which makes good orderly staff work possible. Both sides are availing themselves of experts in each ministry. There are people who can be consulted and it is possible to work together. This is a most important change from which we should learn.

IDF DENIES ATTACK ON LEBANESE FISHERMEN

AB241952 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Israel has denied firing on Lebanese fishing boats, as reported by the Voice of Palestine radio station this morning. The Palestinians claimed that two Lebanese boats had been sunk and five others were damaged. The radio also said that some fishermen had been wounded. The Israeli military spokesman flatly denied that Israeli forces had opened fire.

FRAYJ URGES PALESTINIAN-ISRAEL NEGOTIATIONS

JN221851 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jan 82

[From the "It Happened Tomorrow" program]

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has called on the Palestinians and Arabs to negotiate with Israel. Today colleague Nabil Darwish inquired about what he said yesterday. The following is a dialogue they held, which will be echoed by more than one side and in more than one capital.

[Begin recording] [Question] Ilyas Frayj, Bethlehem mayor, yesterday you made statements which were considered new, particularly about future Israeli-Arab or Israeli-Palestinian relations. What is your stand exactly?

[Answer] The current situation in the occupied areas is very bad. Every day Israel is gaining footholds by establishing new faits accomplis in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as is evident in the establishment of new settlements and the intensification of ongoing settlement. The settlement process directly threatens the presence of the Arab citizens in the West Bank and the Strip. If no radical and peaceful solution to this tragedy is reached during the next 10 years, we will not find any spot of land on which to live and the West Bank's towns and villages will turn into very small ghettos.

[Question] What is the solution, in your opinion?

[Answer] I do not believe there is a military solution to the Arab-Israeli problem. The solution must be a peaceful one since world public opinion, particularly in the United States, supports Israel, considering it the one against which aggression is committed. In fact, it is the Palestinian people who are the victims of Israeli occupation. Therefore, the Palestinian people and their leadership, the [Palestine Liberation] Organization, should undertake a large scale, active information campaign throughout the world to gain public support and to convince the French, German and other European people, as well as Americans, of the Palestinian people's sincere intentions for peaceful coexistence.

[Question] Do you have information indicating that the PLO, for example, agrees to this viewpoint since you have always stressed that the PLO is the legitimate and sole representative [of the Palestinian people]?

[Answer] The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of all the Palestinian people wherever they may exist. I absolutely support this principle.

[Question] Does the PLO agree with your viewpoint?

[Answer] I do not know. I cannot answer this question. However, I live in the interior and see the gradual annihilation of the Palestinian people. The land is being lost, the water resources are being lost and the economy is deteriorating.

[Question] Abu Jiryis, allow me to say that your viewpoint is very close to the Egyptian viewpoint, particularly at present. Are you ready to coordinate with Egypt, for example, in this respect?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] No one of us in the interior possesses the right to coordinate anything. But it is our right to submit proposals and opinions.

[Question] Has Percy or Haig given you ideas about a relevation with the U.S. stand, something which makes you to make such demands?

[Answer] Our meeting with Senator Percy was very encouraging and gave us support or a push forward toward proposing such opinions.

[Question] Ilyas Frayj, you say you see the nature of the state of affairs and you see the situation deteriorating. What about the stand of your colleagues, the West Bank mayors? Are you in agreement and is this your unified stand in the West Bank?

[Answer] There has been no coordination among us on this matter, but I assure you that all people in the West Bank and the Strip, headed by the mayors, see how the people in these areas are oppressed and also see the progressive enlargement of settlements. The growth of settlements in all parts of the West Bank is rapid and very fearful.

[Question] Ilyas Frayj, the opponents of the peaceful solution you are calling for now support their objection to a peaceful solution by indicating what President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative ended up with. Don't you think your initiative of calling for the recognition of Israel will end up in an impasse like As-Sadat's initiative?

[Answer] The United States is unfortunately committed to abstaining from talking with the organization unless the latter changes its stand. Eighty percent of the American people support Israel and prefer Israel's policy to that of the Arabs. We must reverse this and open a dialogue with the United States. This dialogue may not lead to anything, but it will be better than the present frozen situation.

[Question] Ilyas Frayj, can we say that this stand of yours is a new one?

[Answer] No, it is not. It has been my conviction for a long time.

[Question] But you have not expressed it previously so clearly.

[Answer] There was no suitable time. [end recording]

Gaza, Tulkarm Mayors React

TA250609 Jerusalem POST in English 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] Local Palestinian reaction to a call from Bethlemen Mayor Ilyas Frayj for the PLO to recognize Israel's right to exist was cautious yesterday, with east Jerusalem papers merely quoting Israeli newspapers reports on the matter. Local leaders privately acknowledged Frayj's "courage," but preferred to maintain their traditional public positions.

Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa said in a radio interview that he joined Frayj in his call for the PLO to recognize Israel but said that Israel should first recognize the Palestinians. The mayor told the English radio service that the "PLO is only part of the Palestinians," but speaking to the Jerusalem POST last night he added, "The Palestinian people as a whole have delegated the PLO as their representatives in any peace negotiations."

Ash-Shawwa wwent on to say that "I don't think it is justifiable to ask the Palestinians, who have nothing, to recognize Israel and its right to exist. If Israel really wants peace -- and there are many Israelis who do -- the stronger should recognize the weaker."

Ash-Shawwa said that the current situation of stalemate was in Israel's favour, but only in "the short term. In the long term it will be very detrimental to Israel if it wants to live in the region."

Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hanun, who generally endorses the PLO line, said last night that he would prefer to discuss the question with his colleagues on the West Bank. "It is not our decision -- anything we do is only after consulation with people abroad," he said, "although we (in the West Bank and Gaza) represent one-third of the Palestinian people and we know the situation here."

Hanun said that Israel's settlement drive and plan to settle 100,000 Israelis in the West Bank might be an obstacle to the establishment of a Palestinian state. "But what is happening in Sinai is a precedent," he said.

The editor of one of the leading east Jerusalem newspapers said that reporting Frayj's statement was "delicate," but he welcomed it as a courageous act. Another, who works on one of the generally pro-PLO papers, said that he felt that the majoyr's statement reflected majority opinion in the West Bank. "What is news in his frankness in saying it."

PLO Representative Remarks

TA220558 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpt] 'Isam as-Sartawi, one of the PLO's representatives in Europe, is calling on his organization to begin a dialogue with Israel with the support of the Arab League. As-Sartawi is also calling upon the Arabs to see to the strengthening of the peace camp in Israel.

MINISTER SHARON COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY, LEBANON

TA221616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that in his talks with the Egyptian leadership and with the U.S. secretary of state during the latter's visit to Israel he made it clear the Israel will not agree to any plan designed to solve the problem of the Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, except for the autonomy plan outlined in the Camp David accords. All other plans will lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state in these territories. Minister Sharon made these remarks in a talk with the chairman of the Conference of Presidents of U.S. Jewish Organizations, Howard Squadron. The defense minister further said that Israel has established facts in Judaea and Samaria which are stronger than any plan for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

As for the situation in Lebanon, Minister Sharon said that the terrorist organizations have reinforced their deployment and they now possess 300 artillery pieces of various types, twice as much as they had when the cease-fire took effect. The defense minister said he made it clear that Israel does not intend to attack in the north but that Israel will not allow a situation where the civilian population there will be attacked.

CABINET DISCUSSES SINAI WITHDRAWAL, BUDGET

TA241602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] In today's Cabinet meeting, Acting Prime Minister David Levi demanded that Deputy Religious Affairs Minister Hayim Druckman be recalled from the United States where he is currently visiting on behalf of themovement to stop the Sinai withdrawal. Minister David Levi said it is inconceivable for a government official to act against the government.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Ministers Burg and Hammer said that Rabbi Hayim Druckman is anyway returning to Israel this week and it is therefore pointless to make a decision on this matter. Finance Minister Yoram Aridor scoffingly remarked that Dr Burg may be interested in having Rabbi Druckman stay overseas permanently. The Cabinethas decided to transfer this issue to the prime minister for decision as to whether or not to call Druckman home.

Acting Prime Minister David Levi also said today that rumors had reached him according to which members of the movement to stop the Sinai withdrawal intend to invade buildings in Ofira in order to create faits accomplis in the area. He wanted to know how the defense minister would counter this. Ari'el Sharon responded that this matter is being handled by the Ministerial Security Committee. Levi said that was inaccurate because what the Ministerial Security Committee dealt with pertained to past actions in Ofira. Minister Levi demanded that Defense Minister Sharon take measures to prevent new faits accomplis in Ofira.

Sharon Briefing

TA241611 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The Cabinet meeting this morning was opened with a detailed report by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon on his talks in Egypt last week and on the conclusions reached there.

Sharon also called on the Israeli Government to take action to improve relations with Egypt and to decrease the degree of mutual suspicions. In the coming weeks we will witness a series of high-level visits in both directions. This will culminate in President Mubarak's visit and this, according to Sharon, will be an opportunity to clarify matters and strengthen relations. The assessment Defense Minister Sharon made to the ministers this morning is: Egypt will pursue the peace process. The ministers this morning preferred not to echo the criticisms of Egypt discussed in last week's Cabinet meeting.

More on Sharon's Remarks

TA242109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told the Cabinet today that the peace treaty with Egypt is only the beginning of a process. Israel, he emphasized, has chosen a road from which there is no return and that should be pursued.

Sharon believes that although there will be differences with Egypt and ups and downs in relations with it, Egypt has an interest in maintaining the peace with us. We should, nevertheless, be vigilant and sharply react to every Egyptian violation of the treaty.

During his visit to Cairo, the defense minister told the Cabinet, he explained Israel's sensitivity to every violation of the treaty even if it seems minor.

1982 Budget

TA241721 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1610 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Government Press Office Release]

[Text] Jerusalem, 24 Jan -- Under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, the Cabinet today held an initial discussion on the proposed budget for fiscal year 1982. The budget proposal had been formulated by the finance minister and totals 475 billion shekels. Summing up the discussion, the deputy prime minister noted that contrary to forecasts, today's debate was practical, devoid of tension or (?opposition) to the proposal.

Mr Levi also emphasized that the trend which was begun in the last fiscal year and which proved itself must continued in the upcoming fiscal year in order to maintain the following positive tendancies:

A. Continued struggle to decrease inflation.
B. Economic growth.
C. Prevention of unemployment.
D. Insuring real wages.
E. Improving the balance of payments.

The contacts on the budget will continue with the aim of avoiding hitting vital social issues.

The Cabinet also decided to transfer to the Ministerial Committee for Economic Affairs the handling of the budget's income clause. The Cabinet may be convened for another meeting this week in order to conclude the budget discussion.

In today's Cabinet meeting the defense minister reviewed his visit to Egypt and briefed Cabinet members on the agreements and understandings he reached with the Egyptians.

BRIEFS

JAMAICA EDUCATION AGREEMENT -- Israeli Education Minister Zvulun Hammer and Jamaican Education Minister Dr Mavis Gilmour yesterday decided to establish education relations between the two countries. In her meeting with Minister Hammer, Mrs Gilmour revealed keen interest in the Israeli Education Ministry's activities to uproot illiteracy as well as in vocational training for youths and in communal development. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jan 82 p 3 TA]

WORKERS FROM TERRITORIES -- In December, 49,918 persons from Judaea, Samaria and Gaza district were employed in Israel compared with 48,459 in November; 44,746 in December 1980 and 45,117 in July 1981. Some 17,709 persons worked in construction; 17,729 in industry; 8,911 in public services; and 5,769 in agriculture. Of the total, 2,311 of them were females. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jan 82 p 3 TA]

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION STATISTICS -- Central Bureau of Statistics estimates indicate that 30,000 persons emigrated in 1980 and it is estimated that 21,000 emigrated in 1981. In 1980, some 26,000 immigrants came to Israel and in 1981 a little more than 12,000. It should also be noted that the emigration statistics are based on calculations by the Central Bureau of Statistics, which considers an emigrant to be an Israeli who has not returned to Israel in 5 years. [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Jan 82 p 1 TA]

ALGERIA

AL-QADHDHAFI SAYS PRAYERS, CHEERED IN ALGIERS

NC230815 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] The brother leader performed the Friday prayers in the (?Sartawi) mosque in Al-Qasabah suburb in the capital, Algiers, yesterday. Scores of thousands of the masses of Al-Qasabah and the capital's suburbs thronged in front of the mosque after the prayers and cheered and applauded the brother leader. This emphasizes the unity and cohesion of the Arab people in Algeria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RETURNS TO TRIPOLI FROM TUNISIA

NC250659 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The brother leader of the revolution arrived in Tripoli last night from Tunisia, where he stopped over while on his way back from Algeria.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS ARAB LEADERS FOR AIDING U.S.

LD230900 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] What more do the agents of the United States expect now that the United States has destroyed the draft resolution calling for sanctions against the Zionist enemy for annexing the occupied Golan Heights? What more do they need to make them understand that the insects, the vermin, the lowest of animals and beasts have more weight and consideration in U.S. eyes than they have. Are they any more humiliating and insulting positions by America toward the Arabs, upon which these hirelings and traitors can justify their subservience and subjugation to the United States and can throw themselves at the feet of the United States? Have these agents lost all feeling that they do not see that a dirty trick has been played on them by the United States? Do they even have one excuse to use while they are submitting themselves to the United States, which is trampling on their crowns and slapping their faces? Do these agents and traitors intend to continue in their attempts at deceit and lying despite the fact that they now have been exposed and appear as they really are, as enemies of the Arab nation, its religion, its civilization, its honor and history?

The United States, which blocked the draft resolution calling for sanctions against the Zionist enemy. did not block it by using the veto but by playing a dirty trick. If the United States did regard its agents slightly higher than insects and animals it would have taken their feelings into consideration and appreciated their situation. However, the United States is best able to judge its agents. It knows that they are accustomed to being taken for a ride and that they have no other country to turn to and this is why the United States slaps their face and spits at them and tramples on their dignity. And what do they do? Nothing. They do not even move one finger and they show no anger.

These traitors and ignorant agents justify their subservience to the United States by claiming that they do it to influence it so that it will not be completely biased toward the Zionist enemy. They place Arab resources at the feet of the United States on the pretext that they do not wish to arouse the United States. They want to please it so that it may have some consideration for Arab feelings.

The United States which they are befriending so that it might adopt a less biased stand toward the enemy has shown more bias toward the enemy and more contempt for them. Haven't these agents and traitors any shame? We have not heard that anyone of them has felt so much a sense of shame that he has committed suicide or at least vanished from sight now that his mistress American has used the veto at the Security Council to block the draft resolution calling for sanctions against the Zionist enemy.

What are the agents and traitors going to say? They will be saying: We want Arab solidarity and unified ranks, while they really mean to make subservience and surrender more universal under the cloak of seeking solidarity and unified ranks. They also mean by this to hide their disgrace and erect a screen which hides the U.S. veto. Their majesties and their excellencies as a result of this emerged as they really are: lower than insects and germs. The United States imagines that the Arabs are the same as these agents, kings and presidents who are hosted by U.S. officials and who are invited to dine and fill their bellies at their tables. As long as the United States holds these servants and so-called mean who have no sense of honor or self-respect in contempt, the United States will continue to think that the ruled Arabs are in the same category.

As for us, the masses, now we must provide the proof that we are not servile like their majesties and excellencies but that we embody the noble character of the Arab nation and the pride and dignity of the Arab nation. We, the masses, must now rise up as one man, from the ocean to the Gulf, and overthrow the agents and traitors, destroy U.S. interests and challenge U.S. imperialism which can never stand up to our angry popular revolution -- the revolution of the Arab nation which insists on recovering the entire territory even if this will cost it millions of martyrs. The liberation of the territory needs a courageous decision. A courageous decision is not made by servants and lackeys and pseudomen such as their majesties and excellencies, who are afraid to lose their thrones and positions. A decision like this is made by the popular masses and their revolutionary forces. In the hands of these masses and their revolutionary forces lies the key to the basic solution of the conflict -- a key that may not open the locks of the Security Council but will open the locks of our homes inside our occupied land and open these homes to the throngs of those who will return triumphantly as liberators.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DEFENSE SECRETARY ARRIVES 19 JAN

LD191748 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Tripoli this morning. Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and a number of armed forces officers were at [name indistinct] Airbase to welcome the visiting minister and the delegation accompanying him.

Jabir Hosts Dinner

NC200720 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, gave a dinner last night in honor of Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense in the SFRY, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

20 Jan Working Session

LD201500 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A working session was held this morning between the commander in chief of the armed forces, Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, and the Yugoslav federal secretary of national defense, Gen Nikola Ljubicic. After this session, plenary talks began between Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and Gen Nikola Luubicic, in which the delegation accompanying Gen Ljubicic and some officers of the Libyan Armed Forces took part.

The commander of urban militarization, Maj Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, today at noon received at his office the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, who currently is visiting the Jamahiriyah. Humaydi explained fully to the guest the armed people's experiment which cannot be defeated and which is being implemented on the land of the Great Fatih and also the insistence by the revolution under the leadership of Col al-Qadhdhafi that the people must possess authority, resources and arms in support and defense of freedom and dignity, now that these have been realized thanks to the Great Fatih Revolution. Gen Luubicic expressed admiration and appreciation of what is taking place in the Jamahiriyah in connection with the realization of establishing the armed people which cannot be defeated in accordance to the prepared program. The guest stressed the importance of exchanging experience in militarization by way of exchanged visits between the two countries. This morning, the guest laid a wreath on the monument of the martyrs of the battle of Al-Hani.

23 Jan Departure

LD230826 Tripoli JANA Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Jan (JANA) -- General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, left Tripoli this morning together with his accompanying delegation. He was seen off by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, command in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and by a number of officers of the armed forces.

POLAND'S ECONOMY MINISTER DEPARTS 22 JAN

LD222128 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jan (JANA) -- Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and Polish minister of local economy, left Tripoli this evening at the end of a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

AL-QADHDHAFI OPENS NEW MARKET COMPLEX IN TRIPOLI

NC151152 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The revolution leader yesterday opened a people's supermarket complex in the Al-Jum'ah market in Tripoli within the framework of the giant accomplishments made, as part of the socialist changes, by the Libyan Arab people in the course of the Great 1 September Revolution.

The leader wrote the following message in the market's register after the opening:

In the name of God, the opening of this new people's market in the Al-Jum'ah market area is another step toward establishing the people's society -- the new society free of exploitation, extortion, stealing money and robbing their efforts in the name of profit which is the principal justification for exploitation.

In this way, the flourishing revolutionary movement is intensifying and constantly destroying the pillars of oppression and unhappiness, building the pillars of justice, happiness and equality. Onward you go; the struggle is continuing.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

AL-QADHDHAFI DISCUSSES ISLAM AT KORAN SYMPOSIUM

LD170130 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The leader of the revolution yesterday evening attended the third international Koran symposium held in Tripoli. Contestants in learning and reciting the Koran from 36 Arab, Islamic and African states and Islamic minorities from various continents took part.

Those present and taking part warmly welcomed the brother leader. They chanted slogans praising the stands of the Great 1 September Revolution toward Islam, strengthening the status of Muslims and strengthening their influence.

The leader explained that if Islam is purely a spiritual cause concerning the belief in almighty God, his divine books, prophets, angels and the day of judgment, its obedience leads to heaven and its violation leads to hell. In this case, it is a purely personal matter between the individual and God directly and that there is no connection in such a situation between one Muslim and another.

As for the relationship in which the individual needs a fellow individual of the nation needs another nation and the group needs another group, this becomes a case of (?affiliation) and it is an internal issue and it has no (?influence). [sentence as heard] The brother leader called for (?entrenching) Islam so that it can have a political meaning. He said we have to take advantage of Islam politically so that it becomes a political force and so that we stand together as one force not only for the sake of the faith but also to confront the enemy and defend our freedom. The nations adopting Islam as their faith should benefit from one another and they should fight united and solve the problems they face among themselves.

I say that Islam should have a political meaning and that we should work to spread it so that it becomes a political league of the people with a common religion, so that we support one another and all ourselves against the common enemy, he said. The Islamic world means that its nations should be allied and united; they have common economic, political and military interests; and they have a common enemy.

In conclusion, the leader affirmed that we have to take advantage of Islam so that we can give ourselves a common identify and exploit this benefit politically, economically and militarily. The brother leader explained that the West European powers despite the fact that they are not linked by ties, nevertheless, give themselves one identity, namely, the NATO organization. They exploit it politically, economically and militarily. They made themselves one bloc to oppose other blocs.

JABIR RECEIVES PALESTINIAN, LEBANESE OFFICIALS

LD170934 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jan (JANA) -- Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, last night received Ahmad Jibril, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command; Brother 'Abd ar-Rahih Murad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Union in Lebanon; and Asim Qannusah, regional general secretary of the socialist Arab People's Party organization, who are currently visiting Libya.

MOROCCO

IRAQI MINISTER OF STATE ARRIVES 20 JAN

LD222133 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, Hamid 'Alwan, arrived today in Morocco, carrying a message for his Majesty King Hassan II from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The Iraqi minister of state said on his arrival that it is natural for consultations to be held between his majesty and the Iraqi president in view of the strong ties between them and their two countries. He added that the consultations involve fateful issues concerning the Arab nation, especially as his majesty chairs the Arab summit. Hamid 'Alwan confirmed in this respect that Iraq is very happy that Morocco will host the Arab summit conference and recalled that there are several fateful matters preoccupying Iraq and Morocco. The Iraqi official was asked whether Iraq would be submitting new proposals to the summit. He replied that there are no new proposals but Iraqi, like Morocco, is eager to see Arab meetings, especially at this level, characterized by seriousness and objectivity in the service of Arab causes and to confront the Arab reality with the spirit of high responsibility. 'Alwan was welcomed by Abdelhaz Tazi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires, in Rabat.

HASSAN LEAVES 24 JAN FOR TALKS WITH MITTERRAND

NC241500 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Marrakesh, Morocco, 24 Jan (AFP) — King Hassan II left here today for Paris on a visit to France during which he will meet President Francois Mitterrand.

The two heads of state are expected to discuss the tension in north west Africa over the Sahara conflict, the Middle East problem and bilateral relations.

The length of the king's visit has not been disclosed.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI DISSOLVES SSU STRUCTURES

JN241736 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jan (SUNA) -- President Numayri today issued a decision dissolving the SSU's Central Committee, the Central Committee's Political Bureau, the Secretary General's Bureau and the General Secretariat.

As stated in its text, the decision is intended to expand the circle of participation in building Sudan and provides for a collective contribution to the shouldering of responsibilities at this grave turning point through which the country is passing.

This decision also is intended to affirm the adhenence to the one political organization based on the alliance of the working people's forces and represents the Sudanese people as well as commitment to the laws of Article 4 of the country's permanent Constitution.

The president's decision stipulates that the SSU structures in the provinces and in Khartoum will be unchanged until the holding of elctions at a date to be announced later. The decision provides for the formation of a people's committee to develop the SSU work on all levels and to revise its bylaws and documents to ensure the Sudanese people's positive participation in this work, provided the committee submits its recommendations to the SSU chairman.

The decision orders the termination of the appointment and commissioning of all employees in the SSU General Secretariat and their reinstatement in their respective departments and organizations and guarantees all their rights in the implementation of the orders to reduce expenditure and to observe the austerity measures.

The SSU chairman, President Numayri, has decided to postpone the convocation of the SSU's first extraordinary conference from the middle of February until another date to be fixed later.

He also has decided to form a 41-member popular committee under his chairmanship to submit proposals and concepts for developing the SSU work on all levels and to reconsider the SSU charters, rules and organizational bases in such a way as to guarantee the Sudanese people's positive participation.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS

EA231600 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] The leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic and supreme commander of the people's armed forces, met the commanders of the people's armed forces this morning at the general command. The meeting dealt with the country's security situation and with events which occurred recently. The participants also considered the recommendations submitted by leaders of political, executive and legislative organs.

The leader president will resume his talks at the general command tomorrow.

Numayri Address

JN231832 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jan (SUNA) -- President Numayri this evening addressed the legislative, executive and political leaders as well as the commanders of the regular armed forces at a ceremony the president held in their honor immediately after his meeting with them. During the meeting, the conferees discussed issues and worries concerning the homeland.

The president lauded the dialogue and deliberations which were conducted, confirming the democracy and nobility of the May revolution. He added that the May revolution does not hide facts but brings them to the surface so as to face them at difficult times in an attempt to better serve the citizens and the homeland.

Alluding to the recent acts of unrest and the sources behind them, President Numayri said these acts were backed by plots hatched in foreign countries to attain the objectives of foreign countries, to harm Sudan's unity and that of the Arab nation and to transform Sudan into another Lebanon where fratricide is raging. The president said: I have not said all that I want to say in this regard, but you will one day realize the size of the financial support behind these plots and their vileness.

President Numayri expressed his thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and some Gulf states for aid to Sudan. The president said: We cannot deny that until recently we have been receiving aid from the brothers. Nevertheless, I can see that they are now preoccupied with something else and they have the right and an excuse. However, we do not entirely excuse them. After all, Sudan's security is theirs and the Sudanese people belong to them. President Numayri urged these fraternal countries to continue their aid to Sudan, adding that he who has embarked upon giving aid should continue doing so, particularly since we are approaching the end of the road.

President Numayri reiterated that Egypt represents the security of Sudan and vice versa, adding that this is a fact that must be remembered because there are schemes lying in wait for Sudan and Egypt, both from the East and from the West, within the context of a strategy of whose designs we are well aware.

The president said that a great deal has been said about foreign policy with regard to Egypt. It is enough to say that there are 14,000 [Sudanese] students in Egypt's universities and that the leaders, or the majority of them who shoulder responsibilities, are university graduates.

President Numayri said, as of today, the recommendations of the leaders meeting must be implemented by forming committees for the conference in charge of foreign policy, the economists' conference and the conference in charge of the educational affairs. The president urged the leaders to meet to quickly draw up new bases for organizing the distribution of consumer and strategic goods, particularly in the provinces.

President Numayri praised the leaders' deliberations which tackled all that concerns the national action. He added that the leaders' meetings [words indistinct]. The president said: I repeat that I am at the head of this revolution, but neither do I lead a people nor do I head a government. I am from you and with you trying to unify a nation which has been governed by division for years. We are together building a homeland whose parts, forests and interests would have never been brought together were it not for this revolution and for the efforts of its sons. You belong to this revolution and you are even its leaders.

24 Jan Meeting

JN241452 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jan (SUNA) -- President Numayri today continued his meetings with the people's armed forces commanders. During the meeting, dialogue on and discussion of political, administrative and legislative work continued.

President Numayri also listened to the various views of the armed forces commanders. His excellency explained some aspects of political and executive work.

At the end of the meeting, Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, summarized the views aired during the meetings held yesterday and today, asserting that the people's armed forces are protecting the homeland and its gains and calling on the forces commanders to proceed to carry out their duties to safeguard the unity of the armed forces, in addition to the homeland's unity, safety and stability.

MIRGHANI COMMENTS ON FOREIGN BASES, CHAD

GF211136 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Jidda, 21 Jan (QNA) -- Sudanese Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad Mirghani said there are no foreign bases in Sudan, noting that Sudan objects to any foreign presence in Africa or anywhere else.

In a statement to the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT published today, Mirghani called for restoring Arab solidarity, saying that this will enable Arabs to confront the Israeli enemy and its expansionist practices.

The Sudanese foreign affairs minister said his country will participate in the Fes summit on the presidential level.

On his country's relations with Chad, Mirghani said Sudan does not consider the recent visit to Khartoum by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei as a restoration of relations between the two countries. He described this visit as a "reactivation and a strengthening of the existing relations between the two countries for the return of peace and stability in Chad."

The Sudanese foreign affairs minister said his country will call upon the countries of the nonaligned conference -- scheduled to meet in Baghdad -- to adhere to the principle of nonalignment as a basic condition for joining this movement.

TUNISIA

AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES AT MONASTIR AIRPORT 23 JAN

LD231902 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived at Monastir airport this afternoon where he was welcomed by Governor Mansour Skhiri. Col al-Qadhdhafi, who came from Algiers, and the delegation accompanying him went directly to Skanes-Palace Hotel to rest and have lunch.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi later visited the exhibition of photographs and historic documents at the Bourguiba family home in Travelsia. He was accompanied by Governor Mansour Skhiri and the secretary general of the coordination committee, Moncef Ouergli. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his delegation viewed the photos and documents of the exhibition, representing the life and struggle of the supreme combatant Habib Bourguiba, with the help of details supplied by the governor. At the end of his visit, Col Mu'ammar al=Qadhdhafi signed the guest book.

The Libyan delegation left by road for Sfax, where they are expected to spend the night before driving on to Tripoli tomorrow.

Talks With Mzali

LD241650 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Qabis at 1340 today on his way back to Tripoli from Algeria.

He was received on arrival by Premier Mohamed Mzali and regional cadres. Talks were later held between Mohamed Mzali and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, attended by Mohamed Chaker, minister of justice; Driss Guiga, minister of the interior; Mansour Moalla, minister of planning and finance; Abdelaziz Lasram, minister of national economy; and Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, secretary of economy for the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah.

CHAD

COMMANDER SAYS OAU FORCE WILL DEFEND ATI, MONGO

AB231303 Paris AFP in French 1236 GMT Jan 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 23 Jan (AFP) -- The commander in chief of the inter-African peace-keeping force in Chad, Gen Geoffrey Ejiga of Nigeria, said on Friday that the peace-keeping force would crush the advanced elements of Hissein Habre's FAN if they attempt to infiltrate into Ati and Mongo in central Chad and to the east of Ndjamena.

During a press conference given in Ndjamena together with the OAU special representative in Chad, Gebre Egziaber Dawit of Ethiopia, General Ejiga also denied rumors circulating in the capital that advanced elements of the FAN had infiltrated into those two towns. The areas in which the various contingents of the neutral force have been deployed will be defended in an appropriate manner, he asserted, pointing out that any attempt at destabilization by FAN elements would lead to a reaction of legitimate self defense by the inter-African force.

General Ejiga also stressed that by occupying certain strategic areas the neutral force is giving the Chadian Integrated National Army time to reorganize itself.

However, General Ejiga revealed that FAN troops infiltrated into Kanem (in western Chad) and that he ordered an immediate redeployment of some contingents to this region.

Also, the commander in chief of the inter-African peace-keeping force said countrary to the initial plan, no contingent of the inter-African force was sent to Faya-Largeau (in the north) because the airport in that area could not accomodate big carriers. Added to this, General Ejiga said, were other logistic difficulties.

Faya-Largeau, it is to be recalled, was captured by the FAN about 10 days ago. Earlier, the deployment of a Zairian contingent of the inter-African force to Faya-Largeau was announced to the press by a member of the headquarters of the inter-African force. This contingent later was sent to Ati.

GOUKOUNI INVITED TO ATTEND NAIROBI SUMMIT

AB221424 Paris AFP in French 1240 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Jan (AFP) -- The president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT), Goukouni Oueddei, will probably take part in the forthcoming Nairobi summit conference on Chad to be held on 1 and 2 February in the Kenyan capital, observers in Ndjamena indicated on Friday.

A communique published at the end of a Cabinet meeting held in Ndjamena on Thursday simply mentioned the official invitation sent to President Goukouni Oueddei by current OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, without specifying whether it has been accepted by the GUNT leader.

Observers are of the opinion that since President Goukouni has been officially invited by the OAU, from which the GUNT derives its legitimacy, it will be difficult for him to refuse to attend the meeting. This assumption is strengthened by the military situation in the eastern and northern parts of the country as well as the prospect of the organization of elections under OAU supervision, even though these elections are not yet being officially discussed in Ndjamena.

The communique indicated that after having carefully examined recent diplomatic developments connected with the Chadian situation and having studied the various aspects of the political situation, the Cabinet discussed the message sent by President arap Moi. It was learned from a reliable source that the OAU chairman's message was delivered to President Goukouni by a member of the Kenyan Embassy in Lagos, Miss Winnifred Nzuki, who arrived in the Chadian capital on Tuesday.

Shortly after the arrival of the Kenyan envoy, the Chadian presidency indicated that President arap Moi's message fell within the context of the permanent consultation between Chad and the OAU concerning the pan-African organization's assistance for the country's reconstruction.

Moreover, concerning the military situation, the Cabinet communique announced that units of the Integrated National Army will soon be reorganized to reinforce the positions of the government forces fighting against Hissein Habre's FAN.

MINISTRY REPORTS OUTBREAKS OF CHILDREN'S DISEASES

AB221626 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Jan (AFP) -- There have been reports of an outbreak of measles, chicken pox and cholera in several parts of Chad resulting in the death of several young children. This was announced by the state's Ministry of Public Health.

Sources close to the ministry explain that more than 70 deaths were reported in Tibesti region -- northern Chad -- alone, and that a team of medical doctors from the organization Doctors Without Borders has left Ndjamena for this region.

The same sources disclose that the situation is particularly serious, and that numerous appeals have been made to the WHO, the UNICEF and some countries, including France to supply vaccines.

GHANA

ATIM WARNS 'FOREIGN POWERS' AGAINST INTERFERENCE

AB250857 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Chris B Atim, has emphasized that Ghanaians are prepared to use any means to defend the revolution. Those foreign powers and their local agents opposed to the revolution should not therefore many any attempt to stand in their way.

Speaking at a rally at Ashiaman, near Tema, organized jointly by the 4 June Movement and the African Youth Command [AYC], Mr Atim pointed out that the country's problems can best be solved by Ghanaians themselves. He noted that Ghana has sunk so low because of mismanagement in all spheres of national life by a few privileged people who have toyed with her destiny for the past 25 years. From now on, the new master is the common man.

On the formation of defense committees, Mr Atim said they are the only way for the common man to participate in the decisionmaking process. That is why the committees prove a threat to the privileged government. One essential task of defense committees is to eliminate all negative forces before workers can actually exercise power.

The national secretary of the AYC, Baaffour Awuah, urged the people to be dedicated to the revolution and protect the hard won freedom. A member of the 4 June Movement, (?Nyeyah Yen) said it is through the defense committees that power will find its proper place among the people.

PAPERS CALL FOR SECURITY AGAINST U.S.-NIGERIA PLAN

AB250852 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Text] Both the Ghanaian TIMES and the DAILY GRAPHIC call on the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to keep the people's armed forces, people's police and people's defense committees in combat readiness for any counterrevolutionary and external attack. The call comes in the wake of the report of a joint U.S.-Nigerian plan to invade Ghana to reinstate the Limann regime.

The Ghanaian TIMES (?links) the overthrow of the Limann administration with President Reagan's inimical African policy since there is truth that the United States had reached agreement with the People's National Party government to use Ghana in an American plan to destablize independent African states in order to install apartheid in South Africa as a major power in the interest of America's unacceptable African strategy.

On Nigeria, the TIMES says President Shagari should know that even his own countrymen disagree with the kind of inefficient, corrupt, oppressive rule which Ghanaians suffered under the Limann regime. Ghanaians, therefore, have the consolation that if President Shagari should dare overplay his hand against their interest, the progressive forces of Nigeria, including the armed forces, would take care of his government.

The GRAPHIC says disappointed by the way their puppets and stooges have been overthrown, the Western world has begun its design again. It is, however, unfortunate that some African countries are being actively used to draw a wedge through the aspirations of the people. It, however, warns that Ghanaians of today are awake. They are no longer prepared to continue to live under that system where democracy is a smokescreen behind which naked robbery is perpetrated on them. The paper therefore calls on all civilians to arm themselves with the weight of their conviction in the revolution and get ready for counterrevolutionaries who will be used as a cover by foreign interests.

NEW CABINET MEMBERS TO BEGIN WORK 25 JAN

AB240802 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] All Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretaries are advised to assume duty in their respective ministries tomorrow.

This was contained in a statement issued in Accra yesterday by the PNDC. The secretaries, who are all civilians, were appointed last Thursday to head 16 ministries and 2 regions, Greater Accra and Brong-Ahafo.

STUDENTS 'DISAPPOINTED' WITH CABINET COMPOSITION

AB222106 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The National Union of Ghana Students, NUGS, says it is disappointed with the composition of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Cabinet. It says the present Cabinet comprises what NUGS considers enemies of the people. It therefore called on the council to come out immediately to revoke the appointment of the PNDC secretary for transport and communications, Alhadji Idrissu Mahamah; secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Assamoah; secretary for trade, Mr K.D. Asante; and secretary for local governments, Mr J.A. Kuffour.

In its statement, NUGS explained that these appointments amount to virtually a return of political power to the same group of politicians and their foreign masters. The statement said the December 31 action now appeared to be a palace coup by just replacing the popular elected government of the PNP [People's National Party]. The NUGS alleged that the APP is the most reactionary and arrogantly antipeople group of the political scene and Ghanaians have consistently rejected its leadership.

Secondly, the selection in the view of NUGS is a wholesale adoption of the so-called national government proposed by the professional bodies and Bar Association which have shown continually that they are on the side of the enemy. The statement hoped the council is not losing its sensibility to the aspirations of the people. It believed embracing all shades of opinion is unworkable. The statement cautions the council not to take a middle course which will lead to lack of direction and inertia and consequently allow the ousted forces to consolidate their power and stage a comback.

On the other hand, the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards have congratulated the council for setting up a truly people's national government. A statement signed by its general secretary, Mr Provencal, said the present action is to ensure national stability and progress because the PNDC secretaries should see themselves as servants whose first duty is to serve with dedication, honesty and to uphold the gains of the current revolution. It assured the PNDC of its continued support in working to liberate the suffering masses of the country.

PEOPLE'S ARMY BURNS DEMOLISHED MAKOLA MARKET

AB221536 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tables and shelves at the demolished Makola No 1 market have been burned down by the people's army. According to a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation correspondent who went round the empty market, there was nothing but ashes all over the place. And while some people rejoiced over the incident, some of the women who had brought their wares for sale only to find their tables and stalls burned could be seen in groups, apparently unhappy about the situation. Others also carried their wares in cartons and openly insulted the happy onlookers who congratulated the soldiers for their bold step. They hoped they would go a step further to bring all hoarded goods out.

29 ARRESTED FOR HELPING OTHERS CROSS TO LOME

AB211521 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Twenty-nine people have been arrested by the border guards at Aflao for allegedly attempting to help travelers to cross to Lome through bush paths and also breaking the curfew. According to a GHANA NEWS AGENCY report, they are also alleged to have collected various sums of money from the travelers with the promise that they could help them to cross the border. All arrested are being held by the border guards while investigations continue.

PNDC REPRESENTATIVE CRITICIZED POLICE PRACTICES

AB250834 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] At Koforidua, a representative of the Provisional National Defense Council has declared that the people's defense committees will be the focal point for radical changes in the social, economic and moral lives of the entire population. Addressing a durbar of the people's police, he observed that the police service has many chronic diseases that have contributed to the erosion of confidence that the public has in it.

He mentioned practices such as extortion and false charges that have sent many innocent people to jail as well as bribery and corruption that have made many guilty ones go free. The representative emphasized the need to bring radical changes in the police service so as to uproot the evil practices within the service. These changes can come about through the active participation of all policemen, especially the junior rank in the decisionmaking process. He asked policemen to use their initiative and common sense in the execution of their duties and not to always wait for instructions.

PNDC OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST MISUSING COMMITTEES

AB240821 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] A Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] representative has warned that those who think that by forming the people's defense committees they will have the chance to amass wealth at the expense of the ordinary people will have the shock of their lives. The representative, who was addressing thousands of people at a public meeting in Takoradi, also warned that all political opportunists and party activists who may disguise themselves and attempt to use the defense committees to lord it over the people once more will be swallowed up by the currents of the revolution.

The PNDC representative directed bakers in the western region to revert to the zonal system for the supply of flour and other baking imputs. They are also to identify and remove all ghost bakers from among them and to form defense committees to tackle their problems. The representative ordered that cooperative bakers who have not been supplied with any flour or inputs since the payment of their contributions are to have their money back. He gave the directive that bread should sell in Sekondi-Takoradi and its suburbs at 4.50 cedis per pound and Kenkey at 1 and 2 cedis sizes.

The PNDC representative announced the appointment of the western regional chairman of the Ghana Women's Federation, Madam Beatrice Caesar, as the coordinator of the zonal reorganization of bakers in Sekondi-Takoradi. He asked traders, individuals, transport owners and volunteers who are prepared to bring foodstuffs from the rural areas to the marketing centers to report at the people's air force station in Takoradi for the necessary arrangements.

GUINEA

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CONAKRY 19 JAN

AB201159 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU led by [name indistinct], member of the CPSU Central Committee (?and) of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived in Conakry this morning at 0930 onboard a regular Aeroflot flight. This delegation of the CPSU includes [names and titles indistinct].

The official delegation of our party state which welcomed our Soviet guests at the Conakry International Airport was led by Gen Lanasana Diane, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of the people's army, and included Comrades Mamady Keita and Abdoulaye Balde, both members of the National Political Bureau and minister of higher education and scientific research and minister of domestic trade respectively, as well as Pierre Bassamba Camara, our ambassador to the USSR. Also present at the airport were officials of party headquarters and the personnel of the Soviet Embassy in Guinea.

After the fraternal and militant welcome, the Guinean and Soviet officials held a friendly discussion at the VIP lounge of the Conakry International Airport. Gen Lansana Diane welcomed the Soviet delegation to the African country of Guinea in the name of the Central Committee, of the government and of our (?people).

Replying to the welcome speech, the leader of the Soviet delegation, Comrade [name indistinct] conveyed to the Guinean officials and, through them, to the supreme leader of the revolution the cordial greetings of the CPSU Central Committee and of the entire Soviet people. The Soviet delegation's visit to Guinea falls within the framework of the traditional exchanges [words indistinct] between Guinea and the Soviet Union, he said. [passage indisinct] The leader of the Soviet delegation continued: We are happy to have the opportunity to study your party's experience. We consider this invitation another demonstration of the determination of the Guinean party and state to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Guinean Democratic Party and the CPSU. [passage indistinct]

NIGER

CHINESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NIAMEY

AB180832 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Niamey, 18 Jan (AFP) -- A three-member delegation from the Federation of Chinese Trade Unions arrived here Sunday for a visit of several days at the invitation of the Union of Workers Unions of Niger.

Chen Yongwen, member of the federation's secretariat who is leading the delegation, said that the visit was aimed at strengthening relations that have existed for a long time between Chinese [words indistinct] unionists.

NIGERIA

PAPER SAYS WITHDRAWAL OF GHANA SUPPORT THREATENED

AB221547 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Lagos, 22 Jan (AFP) -- Nigeria has threatened to withdraw its support of Ghana if new military ruler Jerry Rawlings does not immediately restore democratic rule in the country, the independent NATIONAL CONCORD newspaper reported here today.

The Nigerian Government also told a Ghanaian Government delegation which visited Lagos last week that the new Ghanaian military junta should form a national government in which different shades of democratic representatives would participate, the newspaper said.

Nigerian officials told the delegation that if the coup makers were trying to redeem Ghana as they claimed, they would have allowed Ghanains to change their government through the democratic process next year, when another election would have been due, the paper said.

The delegation reportedly explained the motives for the military coup, which ousted the civilian government of President Hilla Limann on December 31, and was seeking Nigeria's moral, financial and material support.

The delegation, which met with Nigerian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Alhaji Ali Baba, was also reportedly seeking a resumption of oil supplies, suspended since the coup, on the same terms as existed with the Limann government, the paper said.

SENEGAL

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORMED, SEEKS RECOGNITION

AB221840 Paris AFP in French 1816 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Dakar, 22 Jan (AFP -- A new political party called the Workers' Socialist Organization (OST), based on revolutionary Marxism, has been formed in Senegal, according to a communique issued to the press by the secretary general of the party, Mbaye Bathily.

According to the communique, the OST, which has been seeking legal recognition since 15 December 1981, aims at obtaining power through the working class, the rural residents and other oppressed people. It shares political solidarity with the fourth International Socialist Movement, the communique points out.

If it is recognized, the OST will become the 12th political party in Senegal. While awaiting its constitutive congress the organization is led by a provisional steering committee with six members.

TOGO

GHANAIAN GUARDS KILL MAN CROSSING BORDER

AB211711 Paris AFP in French 1645 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Lome, 21 Jan (AFP) -- a 27-year-old Ghanaian, Boamah Sid, a teacher in Lagos, Nigeria, was shot dead Wednesday afternoon by Ghanaian border guards, at the border near Lome on the Togolese side and Aflao on the Ghanaian side.

The incident occurred when Boamah tried to get to Togolese territory through the bush, by crossing the no-man's-land. The Ghanaian border guards, hidden in the bush, fired on Boamah who, hit in the temple, fell down.

A Ghanaian friend with whom he has been traveling from Accra dragged him to Togolese territory to give him first aid. Boamah died a few minutes later.

ANGOLA

SOURCE DENIES TALKS TO BE HELD WITH U.S.

AB211230 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1045 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 21 Jan (ANGOP) -- News reports carried by the Washington press stating that official talks will be held next week in Paris between the Angolan Government and the United States are unfounded, a reliable source told ANGOP.

It will be recalled, however, that Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign affairs, met recently in Paris with Chester Crocker, who is in charge of African affairs at the U.S. State Department.

The news published today by the international press, claiming that Angolan authorities have sent a message to the puppet groups proposing reconciliation talks is totally untrue, ANGOP learned from official sources.

If through the wild imagination of the British newspaper the SCOTSMAN, published in Edinburgh, and the BBC, the Portuguese secretary of state is supposed to have been the bearer of the message, he should be the one to explain such rumors.

REPORTAGE ON LARA DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

For reportage and the communique on the visit to the Soviet Union of the party-government delegation led by Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and member of the Angolan People's Assembly Standing Committee, see the Sub-Saharan section of the 18, 20, 21 and 25 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE SAYS SOUTH AFRICAN AGENTS IN INYANGA AREA

CA221716 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has disclosed that the Zimbabwe National Army has information that agents of the Pretoria regime are moving about in the Inyanga area as part of a reconnaissance operation.

Comrade Mugabe told the House of Assembly today that as a result of this information and the great suspicion it created, there had been some incidents involving tourists. He said these incidents have been investigated by the commander of the army and appropriate action has been taken.

The prime minister said it does happen that ordinary civilians get questioned when they get into the area. Comrade Mugabe said that tourists had been warned that while we are at peace there are people who are trying to disturb our peace.